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WASHINGTON LETTER.

TROUBLE ON FOOT WITH THE CUBAN ARMY.

Alger's Policy in the Island will Cause a Revolt.—The Interesting Fight for Speakership Honors.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Washington is decked out in Inauguration togethery for the three day Peace Jubilee, which begins tomorrow, and the additional beauty given by nature furnish another argument in favor of changing Inauguration day from March to about this season of the year, when Washington is at its best, both for looks and for the comfort of visitors.

Mr. McKinley is finding the hot water in which he has been ever since he has got back to Washington much more uncomfortable than that in which he bathed at the hot springs. The mess in Cuba, where the Cuban army is almost on the verge of open revolt, is not conducive to his peace of mind, but it is no more than might have been expected from the policy that he has allowed Alger to attempt to carry out over there. Some go so far as to charge that Alger is trying to drive the Cuban army into revolting for purposes of his own, although it is difficult to imagine what purposes he could have that would be served by such a misfortune as that would necessarily prove to be.

When Mr. McKinley went away he expressed the opinion that Aguinaldo would surrender and peace be established in the Philippines before his return, but he found things very much as they were when he left Washington. Aguinaldo is still trying to negotiate and is still being refused by Gen. Otis.

Friends of the several candidates for Speaker are trying to force Mr. McKinley to declare himself and there is a sort of understanding that in order to square himself in both the east and west, he has said that either Sherman or Henderson would be perfectly acceptable to him. This understanding has resulted in the formation of a combine of Henderson and Sherman supporters for the purpose of shutting out all other candidates. Payne is in Washington kicking hard against being left out in the cold, and declaring that he intends to remain in the field until the last, regardless of orders from Boss Platt, Mr. McKinley or anybody else. The friends of Hopkins also declare that he will not allow himself to be frozen out. It is all very well for these gentlemen to talk, but the question is how can they help themselves; as soon as it becomes generally known that neither is wanted by the administration, neither will have any supporters left.

The most amusing feature of the Speakership campaign is the frantic efforts of what may be slungly called the "Reed push," to retain their grip upon the plums in the House organization. Their latest was an appeal to the ex-Czar to defer his resignation until after he is elected Speaker and has named the committees. Whatever else he may be, Mr. Reed is not a fool. He knows that at best his election to be Speaker again would be doubtful—not a few believe that to have been his real reason for retiring; and that neither he nor any other man would stand a ghost of a show to be elected Speaker when it would be known that his only object was to put the organization of the Committees into the hands of his friends and then get out.

Although everybody knew that Senator Kean, of N. J., was a railroad and corporation lawyer, and therefore naturally inclined to favor trusts of all sorts, he surprised many by publicly declaring, while he was in Washington a day or two ago, that the people of New Jersey would not support any party that condemned trusts, because the trusts organized under their state laws paid so much money into their Treasury. Surely it is time to do some hard thinking when a Senator publicly states his belief that his state has been bought by the trusts—to be exact, Mr. Kean's words were: "The annual revenue from the tax on the capital of all corporations created under our laws now amounts to between \$800,000 and \$900,000. You can readily see that the people who benefit from this influx of wealth are not apt to be antagonistic to the corporations that contribute it."

According to current gossip, Secretary Alger is ungrateful along with his numerous other faults. He has announced himself a candidate for Senator McMillan's seat, and the latter has announced his candidacy to succeed himself, it is said at request of Mr. McKinley. So the country is likely to see the man who has been kept in the Cabinet against the almost general protest of the country, running for the Senate as an anti-McKinley candidate. This is explained by friends of Mr. McKinley by saying that the Presi-

dent is bound by promises to keep Alger in the Cabinet, unless he will voluntarily resign, but is determined to get even by keeping him out of the Senate.

Discrediting American Meat Products.

American meat products may be discredited the world over, as they have been at different times hitherto; but in the present instance, as in former instances, it is not the truth-telling of the General of the army that has wrought discredit, but the business folly and greed of the packers themselves, who, as often heretofore, have again been attempting to sell poor goods, and have got caught at their game.

Every American meat-handling centre in Europe knows this game of our American meatpackers of old. They establish enviable foreign trade connections by supplying by far the best meat products known to the European trade, and then, as they think the market may bear it, they proceed to cheapen and discredit their goods until American meats get to be a European by-word. After that, the whole expensive business of re-establishing a good name and a trade has to be done all over again. It is a fool way, but unhappily, it is the American way as to many exported products.

What some of the packers are known to have done in supplying meats to our army in Cuba, many of them do and for many years have done consistently in supplying meats to the markets of the world.

It is this, then and not anything Gen. Miles has said or can say, that "is discrediting American meat products the world over."

Bicycle Paths.

The interest of owners of bicycles in Centre county is more or less engrossed with the appointment of three bicycle side path commissioners for Centre county, and the assessment of one dollar tax on wheels. Cause for remark has been occasioned by ignoring this side of the county on the board, and that little expenditure can be expected on the Penns Valley side unless demands are made that the board cannot ignore. By the law Penns Valley will contribute over one thousand dollars to the fund for building bicycle paths, and it is only reasonable to expect that at least this sum be expended in fitting up our roads along with other parts of the county. As the present sentiment stands, the greater part of the fund will be expended around Philipsburg and Bellefonte, and other districts will come in at the tail end. The commissioners have ordered the assessors to make a return of every wheel in the county. With one dollar up against every wheel of any and every grade and quality, many do not look kindly upon the law when no direct benefit is forthcoming. The appointment of another commissioner when a vacancy occurs on the board, will be insisted upon as a member from this side. There is a prevailing impression that only resident taxables can be assessed with one dollar, but it takes in every wheel whether owned by women, children or minors. The assessment covers every wheel by whomsoever owned.

Entertainment Tonight.

The F. and M. College Concert Company will give an entertainment in Grange Hall, this evening. A quartette, composed of excellent singers, assisted by one of the finest 'Cello players, will delight the audience. C. D. Davis, Professor of Elocution, will intersperse the music with fine selections. Admission 25 cents; children under 12 years, 15 cents. Doors open at 7.00 o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the Reformed church.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week: Geo. W. Harper and Angie Bates, Ferguson twp. Stif Nagg and Rosa Karoly, Clarence.

Clayton Brown and Bertha Spotts, Philipsburg.

Geo. S. Schenck and Anna Winslow, Blanchard.

Undertakers to Meet.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Undertakers' association will be held in the court house in Bellefonte, June 7th and 8th. This association is the largest of any state in the union and upwards of 300 delegates are expected.

Putting it in Shape.

The cemetery is being put in creditable shape, and is being cleaned up and an effort made to eradicate many of the obnoxious weeds which are growing there. Water has been piped in and a hydrant placed, which is a long needed article.

Opened a Branch.

Thomas Barges of this place, has a branch photograph gallery at Madisonburg.

NEWS JOYS.

Our forces drove 800 Filipinos from their intrenchments.

There are new assurances the war away out there is near its end.

The next Republican state convention is likely to be two-thirds Quay.

A fire cleaned up the business heart of Dawson City, on the Yukon. Loss, one million dollars.

A spark from a locomotive set fire to a freight car in Philadelphia, in which 16 horses were burned.

The latest Quay game to get into the Senate is to have a law passed by congress, that only a plurality of a legislature shall be required to elect a senator. The boss is so desperate, if it were possible, he would use military force to be seated.

The Quay lieutenants held a slate convention by the seashore, end of last week, and fixed upon the men to be nominated for state offices by the next Republican state convention, and no anti-Quay man is to have a smell regardless of how faithful a Republican.

The report of a decision by the United States Circuit Court, that "the directors of a bank are not liable for the mismanagement of funds by the president, who takes advantage of his position to speculate," is not true, hence the liabilities of directors remains as heretofore, and justly so.

Admiral Dewey has left Manila for the United States, receiving a goodbye boom from all the cannon in and about the harbor. He will sail leisurely and not reach this country before three months. He will be given a score of receptions in this country, and all European nations with harbors on the Mediterranean intend to salute the great American admiral.

Stopped Work.

The boro council has stopped the work of repairing their reservoir on the water plant. The lining of the basin on the west side has been torn out, and over half of that on the lower side was removed when the men were ordered to stop. Nothing has been done for over ten days and the reservoir stands in a sadly dismantled condition. The council is at a loss to know how to make repairs, and apparently do not know what to do. They want to consult some one who has had experience in that line, but such men with ideas suitable for this particular case, seem to be a scarce article. Members of the council state that they "are now ready to receive suggestions from any one," and requested several to come before the body and tell them what to do. With the town nearly \$10,000 in debt on this account, this is any but a flattering prospect.

Laws Not Enacted.

A subject for comment to those in a position to take a comprehensive view of the state is the lack of general recognition given to legislative acts, so far as pertains to the several statutes' fulfillment.

There is a compulsory educational law, for instance, and only in certain counties has there been steps of any moment taken to enforce its requirements. The bicycle side-path law too, has thus far met with response in comparatively few counties. The new statute providing for the employment of prisoners as roadmakers is a measure that has been observed in scarcely any of the counties, and jail inmates need feel little alarm over the prospect that they will have to earn their support by making roads. Yet this law would seem to insure good results if properly carried out. It provides that the judge, sheriff and commissioners of each county shall constitute a board, fully empowered to compel prisoners to work on the public roads, as the law directs. Preference is to be given to the public highways radiating from the county seat, and when work on such road shall be completed a distance of five miles, then some other main turnpike is to be similarly improved.—Philadelphia Press.

Fearless Anna Long.

On the north fork of Marsh creek lives Mrs. Anna Long, who supports herself and her demented husband on a little farm of twenty acres, which she cleared, and now cultivates with her own hands. She is a robust, fearless woman. During the past winter she shot three wildcats, which she caught molesting her chickens, and along toward spring was awakened one night by her dogs, which were making a terrible racket. She investigated and found them fighting a large panther, which she dispatched with her trusty Winchester. The skins of the three wildcats and that of the panther are now used as a bed for her children.

Died in Michigan.

The wife of John H. Stover, who was a daughter of Mr. Plotner of Penn twp., died in Michigan, aged about 66 years.

LOCAL AND GENERAL TOPICS

INCIDENTS AND EVENTS OCCUPYING THE PUBLIC MIND.

Happenings in the Town and the Surrounding Country of Timely Interest to All. To Test the Schoolfund Cut.

Governor Stone's strike at the school fund is not to go unchallenged. It has received the condemnation of the people and seems settled that legal proceedings will be instituted in the Supreme Court to test the right of the Governor under the Constitution to veto a proposed amendment to the Constitution, and also to appoint a United States Senator. In addition to these proceedings it is reasonably certain that legal measures will be taken in some form to test the power of the Governor to reduce the school appropriation. It will probably be done by the proper officer of some school fund applying to the Court for a mandamus upon the State Treasurer to pay the full amount of money appropriated by the Legislature for his district.

New System of Registering Deeds.

One of the acts passed by the recent legislature and approved by the governor, is to establish a new system for the registering and recording of deeds in all counties of the state having over 5000 inhabitants. The new law makes it compulsory that every deed transferring real estate, be first registered in the county commissioners office. One of the objects is to prevent fraud and error in valuations and assessors' returns. The longer this law is active of course the greater the number of real estate transfers will be recorded, and finally the records in the commissioners office will contain a pretty accurate account of the county's real estate. The practical result will be to increase the valuation in the county, and bring more money in the shape of taxes to the county treasury.

Birds as Weather Forecasters.

If you want to know what kind of weather we are going to have, watch the birds. When they stop singing suddenly it is time for all little boys and girls to seek shelter, for there is going to be a thunder shower. If all the birds begin to pick their feathers, wash themselves and fly to their nests, look out for rain. Parrots and canaries dress their feathers and are restless and wakeful in the night before a storm. If the peacock cries when he goes to roost, there will be rain before morning. Robins will perch on the topmost branches of trees and whistle when a storm is coming on.

A Million for the State.

The admission of Henry C. Frick, Saturday, that the capital stock of the Carnegie company will be \$250,000,000 is interesting in more ways than one. It gives those seeking investment an idea of the amount of stock that can be subscribed for, and relieves the minds of those owners of small steel plants who feared the competition of the immense corporation with \$600,000,000, which has been discussed in connection with the Carnegie consolidation. The state will receive one million dollars as bonus on the charter of the new company. It will not be long until the machine bosses get this million into their pockets.

No 'Phone Connection With Union Co.

The hoped for telephone connection with the good people of Union county will not be established. The independent company of Union county does not think it will pay them to extend their line from Glen Iron through the uninhabited mountain district to Woodward to make connection with the Commercial line at that point.

We are sorry to learn this, since it is so desirable to have telephonic talks with folks down that way, a convenience that all longed for.

A Seedless Orange.

Not content with having produced a hybrid orange that is likely to thrive in a comparatively northern climate, the United States department of agriculture is now engaged in evolving an orange that shall be seedless, and whose peel will come away as readily as the skin of a banana. This, too, it is said, will be able to withstand considerable degree of frost.

Planting a Big Crop.

Our hustling business man, farmer-lumberman Hayett, is putting out sixteen acres of his 7 Mountain farm in potatoes. He usually has square business ideas, and will have choice varieties of the tubers with one order ahead for a thousand bushels.

Union County Deaths.

In Iowa, Israel Beaver, age 78y. New Berlin, Mary Maurer, age 20y. Montandon, Wm. Stiver, age 75y. In Ohio, Chas. Denner, age 52y. Limestone, daughter of Wm. Shafter, in her 3rd year.

A World for the Explorer.

The report of Commander Todd, of the gunboat Wilmington, shows that he ascended the Amazon river 2,100 miles from the Atlantic, and that had he not run short of coal he could have continued 800 miles further, or within about 100 miles of the Pacific ocean. What an incomparable voyage for a river! Had his coal held out he would have sailed on the stream almost across a continent. He would have covered a distance as great as from New York to Salt Lake City. And what an empire the Wilmington explored! All of Brazil, although the republic extends almost from sea to sea, like the United States, contains a population of but from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000, or about that of New York and Pennsylvania combined, and not more than a third of the whole number are whites. The climate of the Amazon is not bad, the forests are beyond the dream of avarice when the lumber supply is in mind, the plateaus that are fit for herds and flocks are like our own prairies, and the water transportation that is at hand insures the cheapest freights in the world.

The man who looks upon the growing population of the United States and frightens himself into the belief that the earth is rapidly filling up has no idea of the room that is left. The voyage of the Wilmington was to a new world, and one that contains land and resources enough to sustain a greater population than is gathered yet on the American continent. We listen to the exploitation of Africa and the far away unknown lands, but in America there is plenty of room for the explorer and settler.

He Made the Announcement.

A prominent Detroit minister, who is noted for straightforwardness of speech, was making the announcements the other Sunday, when one of the ushers of the church walked forward and handed him a note. It announced the death and funeral of one of the old members of the church, who had not attended regularly of late years, or kept up his dues. The minister took the note, read it and went on with his announcements, as follows: "The young people's society of the church will meet in the chapel on Monday evening. The ladies' sewing circle will meet on Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Jordan. I am requested to announce that Mr. So and So died early this morning. I am also requested to announce that the funeral will be held in this church Tuesday afternoon. Mr. So and So will be present in person for the first time in eleven years. The usual morning offering will now be taken."

He Salted the Calf.

A Jefferson county farmer recently hired a very inexperienced boy out of the Reformatory to help about the place. One morning he told the lad to go and salt the calf in the pasture. The boy took about a quart of salt and rubbed it all over the calf, working it into the hair. A gang of colts in the pasture scented the salt and got after the calf. They licked the hair all off the calf's back and tried to lick the hide off, too. The farmer tried to catch the calf and wash it off but the creature, thinking he wanted to lick, too, kept out of his way. The boy, calf and farmer are all unhappy. The colts are the only ones that got any fun out of it.

This was like the Irishman who was told to grease the carriage, an hour after reported he had greased it all over, except where the wheels were fast, not knowing how to get 'em loose.

Went Naked to Be Saved.

John Polosky, a milkman, at Millville, N. J., crazed by religion, created a sensation by serving customers with milk from his wagon, in a nude condition. An officer who was sent for Polosky found him wandering about the farm without any clothes on. The man declared the world was coming to an end and only those who went naked would be saved.

A Candidate for the Job.

A new candidate for a job with the Oshkosh fire department wrote thus: "Hereby I put in my application for a job in the fire department. I can run, jump or climb like a cat, and have no fear and stand smoke like a ham."

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgetstown, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossmann, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

The Larger Prayer.

At first I prayed for Light.
That I might tread the road
How gladly, swiftly, would I walk
To everlasting day!
And next I prayed for Strength,
That I might tread the road
With firm, unfaltering feet, and win
The heavens' serene abode.
And then I asked for Faith.
Could I but trust my God
I'd live enfolded in His peace,
Though foes were all abroad.
But now I pray for Love,
Deep love to God and man;
A living love that will not fail,
However dark His plan.
And Light and Strength and Faith
Are opening everywhere!
God only waited for me till
I prayed the larger prayer.
—Edna Dean Cheney.

A new business is on the tapis.
A laundry is open for wash and polish.

Queen Victoria was 80 years old yesterday.

Candidates are beginning to breathe hard.

Cool spring thus far; only a couple of warm days.

The recent cool days held back the corn somewhat.

Not a great deal of sickness in the county just now.

Elijah Sharp, Bellefonte, had pension increased, \$8 to \$12.

The grass crop is safe and there will be a large crop of hay.

Mrs. Bairfoot is adding a stylish bay window to her residence.

The wheat that escaped freezing last winter, is picking up finely.

An old and true saying, "It's a poor game that two can't play at."

Dan Keller thinks cherry crop is damaged to considerable extent.

Note change in r. r. time-table on the main line; no change on our branch.

Persons whose labels show dues of over a year, please send the needed.

All the ministers of this town are experts at catching trout, all but one using bait.

On Monday last a heavy snow fell in Yorkshire and Westmoreland counties in England.

Harry Harper has completely recruited from his nocturnal wanderings in the wilderness.

W. H. Bartholmew advertises executor's notice upon the estate of Mrs. R. E. Bartholmew.

All last week was cool enough for frost, but Providence warmed it off by a nightly mantle of clouds.

Cold weather did harm to corn in parts of Miles, and gave it more or less of a check in other sections.

Frank Bradford is improving his home with a fresh coat of paint, yellow tint and light trimmings.

Rob Mench, merchant at Aaronsburg, took a wagon load of potatoes to Bellefonte, which brought 58c per bu.

The blame for the awful wreck near Reading, per the train dispatcher's testimony, was due to reckless running.

The Kansas City Star: Generally the good man who has just gone wrong is the bad man who has been found out.

Huyett's cattle ranch in the Seven mountains starts with 35 head, to be increased as chances to buy present themselves.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, May 28: Centre Hall, 2 p. m.; Spring Mills, 7 p. m.; Tusseyville, 10 a. m., communion.

A destructive hail storm, with chunks of ice, visited Saline county, Kansas, Monday night, killing cattle and destroying crops.

Joseph Morrison, convicted of murdering Harry Daugherty at Belleville, was refused a new trial by Judge Bailly, and will be hung.

Reports from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, speak of a poor wheat crop. Late spring, unfavorable weather and the Hessian fly are the cause.

The elm tree is full grown at the age of 150, ash at 100 and the oak at 200 years. The growth of an elm is about two and a half feet per annum; that of an oak less than one foot.

We are told an "expert" was here beginning of the week to see what may be done with the reservoir which is a companion piece to the bridge erst put up near D. Fleisher's with never any water to cross. Wisdom run riot.

Jason Webb, of Cumberland, Ky., is the head of what he believes to be the largest family in the world. He has 19 children, 175 grandchildren and 100 great grandchildren. His brother, Miles Webb, who died at 78 (Jason is still flourishing at 80), has had more than 400 descendants, of whom 255 were either grandchildren or great grandchildren.

Keeping an Eye on the "Kids."

The school board officer in a town which shall be nameless, recently received an anonymous letter informing him that at a certain house were two kids that were not attending any school. He at once started for the house indicated, and in reply to his official knock came the good woman of the house.

"You have two children who do not go to school," said the officer.

"Children?" said the woman. "We've no children."

"Oh, yes, you have," said the officer. The woman stepped back and called her husband.

"Here, John; here's a man who says we have some children, and they don't go to school."

"You are mistaken, sir," said he.

"But read this," persisted the officer. The man read at first with a puzzled expression, and then a light broke over his face.

"Yes," he said at last. "I suppose I must admit it. My kids don't attend school, certainly, because I really don't like to send them."

"It doesn't matter what you like—they will have to go," said the officer. "Let me see them."

The man meekly led the way to an out-house, where, calmly reposing by the side of an old Nanny goat, were two veritable "kids."

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for perfect happiness comes with good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BOYS

Spalding's Athletic Library should be read by every boy who wants to become an athlete.

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Why He Knew.

Samuel Partridge once published an almanac in London which had a great circulation in England. It was especially popular among the farmers, because it predicted the weather a year in advance.

One day, while Partridge was making a trip in the country, he took dinner at an inn, and, when about to resume his journey, the hostler warned him that it was about to rain. Partridge paid no attention and set out, but soon returned, drenched by a heavy shower.

He was so impressed by the hostler's weather wisdom that he offered the man a crown to tell him how he could predict with so much certainty.

"Easy enough was the reply. "We have Partridge's Almanac here."

"Ah, yes, to be sure," said Partridge, smiling. "I had not thought of that."

"And that man," went on the hostler, "is such a liar that when I saw the Almanac set down to-day as fair, I knew it would rain."

Partridge paid the crown in silence.

The common opportunity comes, as the divinest opportunity in the whole history of the world came, cradled in obscurity.

HOME duties to many women seem more important than health.

No matter how ill they feel, they drag themselves through the daily tasks and pile up trouble.

This is heroic but a penalty has to be paid.

A woman in New Matamoras, Ohio, Mrs. ISABELL BRADFIELD, tells in the following letter how she fought with disease of the feminine organs until finally forced to take to her bed. She says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to write to you to tell you that I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think there is no medicine in the world like it. I suffered for nine years, and sometimes for twelve weeks at a time I could not stand on my feet. I had female troubles of all kinds; backache, and headache all the time. Seven different doctors treated me. Some said I would have to go to the hospital and have an operation performed. But oh! how thankful I am that I did not, that I tried your Vegetable Compound instead. I cannot say too much in its praise, nor thank you enough for what it has done for me. I want you to publish this in all the papers for the good of other sufferers."

The wives and mothers of America are given to overwork. Let them be wise in time and at the first indication of female trouble write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice. This advice is promptly given without charge.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled; for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, advising and helping by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION TO HOME

SUMMER COMFORT.

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We manufacture Clothing (\$5.00 to \$14.00) cut to your measure, guaranteed to fit, and promptly expressed.

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Dept. 314 Baltimore, Md.

Complicated.

European tongues give no notion of the tricks and complications which savage men devise to express their simple thoughts. Observe the detail of gender. It seems to us that nature itself has regulated that matter once for all. In most languages inanimate things are treated as masculine or feminine; but, in any case, male, female and neuter genders exhaust the possibilities. You cannot have more than three genders, or less than two, for the sexes must be distinguished. So it appears to the civilized mortal. But an Australian of Daly River contrives to recognize four, while an Algonquin of North America and a Dravidian of India have two, indeed, but they are not male and female. For the Daly river person insists that plants shall have a gender of their own; the Algonquin and the Dravidian agree that it is the distinction of living and dead, not that of sex, which should be maintained. The great Fulah nation also ignores male and female, making one comprehensive gender for human beings and everything that relates thereto, and another for all creatures and things outside.

The Australians of the Daly river actually put gender into their verbs; but they do not call upon them to agree with the noun in gender as well as in number and person. Another contrivance highly developed in the Daly river is the inflection of the adjective. Besides singular and plural they have, as we should expect, the dual, "and they are very strict about the use of it." One would say that the resources of human speech do not allow the plural number to be formed, unless by change in the first or the last syllable of the noun on the interposition of one midway, as in Turkish. But Antipodean ingenuity is equal to the task. These black fellows express the plural by a change, not in the noun, but in the verb. Upon the whole, there is no such lively example of the perplexing rule that language is more complicated, and more scrupulous to interpret the speaker's meaning, in proportion to the barbarism of those who use it.

Good for Admittance.

An unused theatre ticket is always good for an admittance, even though the "Good for this date only" stamped upon the pasteboard seems to mean that it could be used at no other time. Probably most of the public accept that as proving the impossibility of making use of the ticket, and therefore few make any attempt to get at least part of the worth of their money when they were prevented by any cause from using the ticket on the date marked on it. But it could be presented at any time and would be good for admittance. Any theatre manager would have to recognize the holder's right to enter the theatre, although that would, of course, carry with it no right to the seat. It is that right which is limited to the principal date. For all other purposes the ticket is quite as good as if used on the date it bears.

Take Care of the Chicks.

Keep them and their coop free from vermin. Keep them in dry coops on rainy days. Damp quarters or running out on wet days will thin out the flock from chill and diarrhea.

I like to have a variety of food, especially wheat, for those three or four weeks old. It satisfies them longer, and if sand and small grit are used they grow like weeds. We lost but three, two of them killed, out of 120 this spring. We kept them in a clean, dry house. The south side is screened with chicken wire and can be opened to the sun. On cool days I do not let the hens out, but the chicks can run out and in. The side of the coop is like two large doors, and can be raised to any height or sloped down to make a roof to keep off rain. I feed coarse corn meal, bran and shorts. They have clover and grass pasture on fine days. I put about twenty with each hen. Take off two hens at once if I can and put the chickens in one pen. I have it so the chicks can pass from one pen to the other freely, for it is hard to keep them in their own place. If the hens are cross and there is not an easy way to escape, many are killed.

If a hen is extra cross I confine her in a roomy lath coop or tie her up by the leg with a soft string till she is better or the chicks large enough to keep out of her way.

It doesn't pay to set hens where others lay with them and break their eggs. Neither does it pay to hatch 300 or 400 chicks and let half of them die. It does pay to take care of them. I put in two months last spring. I

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Grow New Fruits Sparingly—A Remedy for Borer—Grapes for Family Use—Insects and Stored Grain, Etc., Etc.

How to Make Hot-Beds.

There is really no great art in making a hotbed, yet there are requirements about it that must be complied with to attain desired results. The object aimed at is to produce a steady, permanent temperature, much above that of the season. A well drained, well protected spot should be selected for such a bed. Lay off the site for the bed as large as desired; make the frame that is to go over it the size of the sashes with which it is to be covered. Then remove the earth to about a foot in depth. On the bottom spread straw or forest leaves which serve, in a measure, to prevent the heat from being absorbed from the manure by the earth.

The best material for the bed, and that commonly used, is moderately coarse stable manure. If the manure is very dry, when piling it to start fermentation, moisten it pretty freely with water. The more thoroughly the manure is pulverized and mixed with short straw litter, and the more firmly it is pressed down, the more heat will be evolved, and the more even and durable will be its warmth. Put in manure to about six inches above the surface of the ground, pressing it down firmly. Over this spread fine, rich soil to the depth of six inches; and it would be better, before spreading it, to heat it, in order to kill all insects it may contain. When the temperature of the bed subsides to a proper degree, say about eighty degrees, the seed may be put in. Drill in the seeds a little closer than they are allowed to grow. Then when the plants get a good start, thin out to a proper distance apart.

Care must be taken to avoid injury to the plants, both from heat and cold. A very little heat in the middle of a sunny day would be likely to wilt and scald the plants. On the other hand, a sudden change to a lower degree, would be equally ruinous. To give air and sunlight, to avoid injury from too great warmth, and also to harden the plants, raise the sashes slightly, for the fresh air to enter and keep down the temperature. When very cold weather approaches, or is apprehended, cover the sashes with straw, over which spread old carpets or boards. When the plants become stronger the sashes may be removed.—James I. Baird in the Agricultural Epitomist.

Insects and Stored Grain.

The depredations of insects that attack stored grain may be almost wholly prevented, and without much trouble. If bins have had infested grain in them, certainly they should not be used for new grain until they have been thoroughly cleaned, and it is a very excellent practice to clean a bin anyhow, before new grain is put into it.

But the sovereign remedy for this class of insects is bluishphide of carbon. This is a colorless liquid with a very disagreeable odor, and is a powerful poison. It is very inflammable and must be kept away from fire. At ordinary temperatures it vaporizes, and being heavier than air, descends into the grain and will kill anything in it that is alive.

The manner of applying it is to pour it into shallow dishes, and set them on the surface of the grain. From a pound to a pound and a half may be used for tight bins, but open bins and cribs will require a larger quantity. The grain may be exposed to the treatment for twenty-four hours, or even longer, without injuring it for milling purposes, and without destroying its power of germination. If buildings are badly infested, it is well to repeat the treatment, in warm weather, in about six weeks. Bluishphide of carbon is not expensive. If bought at wholesale, the cost of treating a ton of grain would not be over twenty cents at most.—The Epitomist.

How Shall Oats be Seeded.

The best farmers in localities where oats are grown for feed and for market believe that the ground should be plowed to a depth of four inches, seed sown at the rate of two and one-half to three bushels per acre, and the field harrowed until sure that the grain is covered and the ground is pulverized and well compact. The field should not be worked until sufficiently dry. The temptation is very strong to go on while yet wet, and as a result much damage is done to the mechanical condition of the soil, especially on soils that do not contain much vegetable matter and "bake" easily.

Sow as early in spring as practicable. That is, the sooner this work is out of the way the better, but it must be remembered that after the oats are on the ground and are sprouting or just about to sprout, the germ is very easily killed by cold weather and consequently it is better to wait until all danger of freezing is over. If the soil is very light and open, it may be well to roll the ground and follow the roller with a slant toothed harrow, which will form a dust mulch and prevent excessive evaporation. This, however, is not often necessary.

If it is thought best to sow grass or clover seed with oats, use a very light seedling of oats, say a bushel or a bushel and a half per acre, and a heavy seedling of grass and clover seed. Many people object to using oats as a nurse crop for grasses and clover, claiming that the heavy leafage of oats will smother out the grass plants. This, however, is not true if the seedling of oats is light and it is the experience of many of our best farmers that during the dry season no method is so effective in securing a catch of grass as seeding with oats. It is much better than seeding with rye or with any other winter grain, as the seed can be harrowed in and the soil compacted, thus placing the roots of the grass or clover an inch or so below the surface where they will not be killed by spring or early summer drouth. In a field of winter grain the oats are almost on top and a slight drouth any time during the first of the year will cause them to perish.

In many localities, particularly in the newer sections of the country and to a considerable extent over the middle west, it is the practice to have the oat crop follow corn. The corn stalks are removed and the oats seeded on top of the ground and then plowed under with a cultivator or disk harrow or some such shallow-going implement. The harrow follows and levels the ground. During wet seasons this does very well, but when the weather is dry, as has been the case frequently during the last ten years, the shallow layer of loose ground treated by the cultivator is not sufficient to prevent evaporation and consequently there is a great injury from drouth. Many a farmer has lost his entire crop of oats because of his failure to spend a day or two more on his seedbed. This covering with a cultivator is not to be recommended.

Italy now furnishes a larger number of immigrants to the United States than any other country.

A Thrilling Scene at Havana.

A Missionary Urges Forgiveness for Spain in Dramatic Fashion.

Sometimes mere personal force and assistance, especially in a cause which is regarded as sacred by its champion, will in a moment overcome long standing hatred. The Cuban people have many reasons to regard the Spanish in their island with deep resentment. Their ordinary feeling toward them is one of hatred, but there are many men among them who are trying to put an end to the feeling for the sake of the future good of the island.

One advocate of reconciliation is the Rev. Dr. Diaz, a missionary of the Baptist Church in Cuba. He has in Havana a considerable congregation. One of the correspondents relates that on a recent evening, when five hundred Cubans were assembled at his Gethsemane Church, he filled them all with emotion by holding up to their gaze a Mauser rifle.

"This," he said, "is the weapon with which Spain killed so many of our people. But we forgive her, and to show our honesty of purpose, we will not use it on her people now that we have a chance. Instead, we will forget all about it, and throw this piece aside."

There were cries of "No! no!" and "We can never forgive" from the excited audience; but Dr. Diaz threw the gun aside and went on to enforce his lesson, using in turn a sword and a small cannon much as he had used the Mauser rifle. Finally he held aloft an old Spanish flag, and there came instantly three cries and loud protests from the audience.

Holding up his hand for silence until the uproar ceased, the speaker said, "And what ought we to do with this?"

"Burn it! Destroy it! Stamp upon it!" shouted the audience. But Doctor Diaz shook his head.

"No," he said, "we will not burn it; we must not. This is the banner of a country which was once great. Her flag is about all she has in the world now! By this flag we have been wronged, scattered, slaughtered; but it is the flag of our fathers just the same. Do not forget that. Shall we throw it away as we did the Mauser, the sword and the cannon? I say no. Let us do with this what will show that we can have pity for a fallen foe, who was once of our own people."

Thereupon the speaker folded the flag closely and placed it near his heart.

"Let it remain there," he said, quietly, while for a few moments a hush fell upon the congregation, more expressive of forgiveness than any words could have been.—Youth's Companion.

The Abstinence of a Camel.

There are many fables told about the camel, one of which is that he is supposed to have several stomachs and to go for weeks without water as a matter of choice.

His abstinence is merely the result of training; and it is a fallacy to suppose that he is better without water or can work as well. In the camel corps we watered our camels every second day in the summer, every third in the winter, giving them their fill of water morning and evening on those days; but if in the summer we expected a long desert march without water, we trained them beforehand by watering them only every third day; but I never found that this improved their condition. The Arabs keep their camels longer without water, it is true, but then they travel slower and their animals are grazed on soft food, containing a certain amount of moisture; this lowers their condition and makes them inferior to a cam-fed camel when hard work and long, fast journeys have to be done.

We always found that if we put a grass-fed Arab camel alongside of ours it failed in work and endurance; if corn-fed it cried out for water as soon and sooner than ours did. I say "cried out," because a camel when it wants water moans continually, and there is no more painful sound at night in the desert than the ceaseless moaning of thirsty camels.—The Cornhill.

The Bluest Blood in India.

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Fatch Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., of Oodeypore, is the sixtieth or so chief of his dynasty, founded by Bappa about A. D. 728. His position is unique, for his house was the only one from which the Delhi Emperors could not force a bride. The Mowar chiefs' refusal to let the blood of the Mahometan conquerors mingle with that of their daughters would probably have been got over had they been nearer to hand, as Jeypore and Jodhpore were. It never was got over, however; hence the bluest blood in India—the cream of Rajput aristocracy. His Highness, who was born in 1850, succeeded his kinsman in 1884; is reserved, dignified, of active and temperate habits, a good horseman, and has killed more tigers than any other Prince. He is the husband of one wife—another unusual distinction—and has one son, born in 1884. As a ruler his instincts are conservative; rarely leaving his own State, he has seen little of the outer world.—The Sketch.

Swords Giving Exceptional Privileges.

It is announced by the Imperial Gazette of Peking, the court circular of the Chinese Empire, that the Dowager Empress has presented two "Schang-Fang" swords, one to Prince Tsai Tschai, Elector of Tunn, the other to Prince Tsai Lien, III. grade.

These swords give their bearer the right of beheading any man, woman or child who may have offended him or incurred his disfavor. He can perform this execution without even a word to the Emperor and need make no record of his victim's butchery.

The Word "Salary."

The way languages are built up is very interesting, and the derivation of the word "salary" is curious as well. In ancient times Roman soldiers received a daily portion of salt as part of their pay. Sal is the Latin for salt, and when the salt was in the course of time commuted for money, the amount was called salarium, or salt money. Hence our word "salary" and hence, doubtless, the expression, "not worth his salt," that is, not worth his "salt-money" or salary.

Japanese Pawnbrokers.

Pawnbrokers in Japan are not allowed to charge more than 100 per cent, upon their advances, enough, in all conscience, it would seem to Europeans, and yet not enough to satisfy the gentry in question, who assert that the rate is wholly inadequate. The Japanese Diet has been considering the question of abolishing this restriction.

It appears that thousands in the large towns who subsist by manual labor find themselves constantly without money to buy their dinner. They have enough left to pay for their breakfast and bath, which they seldom neglect and which costs them about one farthing; but dinner is beyond their resources. It is their custom, therefore, to put every day some of their property in pawn in order to buy the midday meal, and in the evening, when they receive their wages, they redeem the pledged article, having just enough left to pay for their supper and breakfast. This performance they go through regularly six days a week, so that the pawnbroker has to make nearly thirty entries in his books in the course of the month.

The law lays down that only five cents can be charged as interest on a loan of five cents for one year, and, as most of these dinner loans do not exceed that amount, the pawnbroker has to make his thirty entries or so a month for a sum of half a cent.—London Leader.

A Unique Experiment.

Sir Francis Carew, whom Queen Elizabeth visited twice at his mansion house in Beddington, Surrey, had planted his gardens with choice fruit trees, of which he was very proud. The surprise prepared for his royal guest illustrates how difficulties can be overcome by ingenuity.

On the occasion of Her Majesty's second visit to him he invited the lady to walk in his garden, and led her to a tree laden with beautiful, luscious cherries, though it was more than a month past the time for such fruit.

The Queen ate heartily of the delicious fruit, and marveled how it was possible to have them so late in the season.

Sir Francis, delighted with the appreciation of his royal guest, told how he had the tree covered with a tent of canvas, and wetting it now and then, as the heat of the weather required, withheld the sunbeams from reflecting on the berries, and that when he was assured of Her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and in a few sunny days brought them to maturity.

Elizabeth, flattered and pleased, commended the ingenuity of her subject.—Waverley Magazine.

Age Attained by Birds.

It is often asked how long different species of birds live, but there is little definite information to be had on the subject. Recently Mr. J. H. Gurney, in a paper in the "Ibis" has brought together a number of statements on this subject, and discusses it at some length. Mr. Dresser, in his "Birds of Europe," gives an instance of a raven having lived sixty-nine years. Mr. Meade-Waldo has in captivity a pair of eagle owls (bubo Maximus), one of which is sixty-eight and the other fifty-three years old. Since 1864 these birds have bred regularly, and have now reared ninety-three young ones. A Bateleur eagle and a condor, in the Zoological Gardens at Amsterdam, are still alive at the respective ages of fifty-five and fifty-two. An imperial eagle of the age of fifty-six, a golden eagle of forty-six and a sea eagle of forty-two, and many other birds of the age of forty downward are also recorded.

"Victorian Manners."

A young lady coming the other day out of Kensington Parish Church, picked up a handsome purse, containing, among other articles of more or less value, a dividend warrant. The owner's card was also inside. The address on it being that of a house in a neighboring square. The finder packed the purse up, directed, and posted it, and took the trouble to register it, at a total cost of seven cents. She had given her own name and address, and, receiving no acknowledgment, she wrote, after a few days, to inquire if the purse had been received. In reply she got a postcard bearing the words, "Yes, thanks." As a sample of the manners of a certain type of Englishwoman in the late Victorian age, this will not be easily beaten.—London Truth.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Turned to Darkness."—A Graphic Description of the Godless World—Deploable Condition Into Which Infidelity Would Plunge the World. (Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.)

Text: "The sun shall be turned into darkness."—Acts ii, 20.

Christianity is the rising sun of our time, and men have tried with the uproarious vapors of skepticism and the smoke of their blasphemy to turn the sun into darkness. Suppose the archangels of malice and horror should be let loose a little while and be allowed to extinguish and destroy the sun in the natural heavens. They would take the oceans from other worlds and pour them on the luminary of the planetary system, and the waters go hissing down amid the ravines and the caverns, and there is explosion after explosion until there are only a few peaks of fire left in the sun, and these are cooling down and going out until the vast continents of flame are reduced to a small acreage of fire, and that white and coals left, and these are whitening and going out until there is not a spark left in all the mountains of ashes, and the valleys of ashes and the chains of ashes. An extinguished sun! A dead sun! A buried sun! Let all worlds wait at the stupendous obsequies.

Of course this withdrawal of the solar light and heat throws our earth into a universal chill, and the tropics become the temperate, and the temperate becomes the arctic, and there are frozen rivers and frozen lakes and frozen oceans. From arctic to arctic regions the inhabitants gather in toward the center and find the equator as the poles. The slain forests are piled up into a great ice flow, and the archangels gather the shivering villagers and cities. The wealth of the coal mines is hastily poured into the furnaces and stirred into rage of combustion, but soon the bonfires begin to lower, and the furnaces begin to go out, and the nations begin to die. Coto-paxi, Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli, California geysers, cease to smoke, and the ice of hailstorms remains unmelted in their crater. All the flowers have breathless last breath. Ships with sailors frozen at the mast, and helmsmen frozen at the wheel, and passengers frozen in the cabin. All nations dying like flies at the north and then at the south. Child frosted and dead in the cradle. Octogenarian frosted and dead at the hearth. Workmen with frozen hands on the hammer and frozen feet on the shuttle. Winter from sea to sea. All things dead. Perpetual winter. Globe of frigidity. Hemisphere shrank to hemisphere by chains of ice. Universal Nova Zembla. The earth an ice flow grinding against the ice flow. The archangels of malice and horror have done their work, and now they may have their thrones of glacier and look down upon the ruin they have wrought. That is the destruction of the sun in the natural heavens, would be to our physical earth the destruction of Christianity would be to the moral world. The sun turned into darkness!

Infidelity is considered a great joke. There are people who rejoice to hear Christianity caricatured and to hear Christ assailed with quibble and quirk and misrepresentation and badinage and harlequinade. I propose to-day to take the quirk and atheism out of the realm of jocularity into one of tragedy and show you what infidelity propose and what, if they are successful, they will accomplish. There are those in all our communities who would like to see the Christian religion overthrown and who say the world would be better without it. I want to show you what is the end of this road, and what the terminus of this crusade, and what this world will be when atheism and infidelity have triumphed over it, if they can. I say, if they can, I reiterate it, if they can. In the first place, it will be the complete and unalterable degradation of womanhood. I will prove it by facts and arguments which no honest man will dispute. In all communities and cities and States and nations where the Christian religion has been dominant woman's condition has been ameliorated and improved, and she is deferred to and honored in a thousand things, and every gentleman takes off his hat before her. If your associations have been good, you know that the name of wife, mother, daughter, suggest gracious surroundings. You know there are no better schools and seminaries in this world than the schools and seminaries for our young ladies. You know that while woman may suffer injustice in England and the United States, she has more of her rights in Christendom than she has anywhere else.

Now, compare this with woman's condition in lands where Christianity has made little or no advance—in China, in Bay, in Borneo, in Tartary, in Egypt, in Hindustan. The Burmese sell their wives and daughters as so many sheep. The Hindu Bible makes it disgraceful and an outrage for a woman to listen to music or look out of the window in the absence of her husband and gives as a lawful ground for divorce a woman's beginning to eat before her husband has finished his meal. What mean those white burdies on the ponds and rivers in China in the morning? Infanticide following infanticide. Female children destroyed simply because they are females. Woman harnessed to the plow as an ox. Woman veiled and barricaded and in all styles of cruel seclusion. Her birth a misfortune. Her life a torture. Her death a horror. The missionary of the cross to-day in heathen lands preaches temperance to two groups—a group of men who do as they please and sit where they please; the other group, women hidden and carefully secluded in a side apartment, where they may hear the voice of the preacher but may not be seen. No refinement. No liberty. No hope for this life. No hope for the life to come. Ringed nose. Cramped foot. Disfigured face. Embowered soul. Now, compare those two conditions. How far toward this latter condition that I speak of would woman go if Christian influences were withdrawn and Christianity were destroyed? It is only a question of dynamics. If an object be lifted to a certain point and not fastened there and the lifting power be withdrawn, how long before that object will fall down to the point from which it started? It will fall down, and it will go still farther than the point from which it started. Christianity has lifted woman up from the very depths of degradation almost to the skies. If that lifting power be withdrawn, she falls clear back to the depth from which she was resurrected, not going any lower, because there is no lower depth, and yet notwithstanding the fact that the salvation of woman from degradation and woe is the Christian religion—and the only influence that has ever lifted her in the social scales is Christianity—I have read that there are women who reject Christianity. I make no remark in regard to those persons. In the silence of your own soul make your observations.

If infidelity triumph and Christianity be overthrown, it means the demoralization of society. The one idea in the Bible that atheists and infidels most hate is the idea of retribution. Take away the idea of retribution and punishment from society, and it will begin very soon to disintegrate, and take away from the minds of men the fear of hell, and there are a great many of them who would very soon turn this world into a hell. The majority of those who are indignant against the Bible because of the idea of punishment are men whose lives are bad or whose hearts are impure and who hate the Bible because of the idea of future punishment, for the same reason that criminals hate the penitentiary. Oh, I have heard this brave talk about people fearing nothing of the consequences of sin in the next world, and I have made up my mind it is merely a coward's whistling to keep his courage up. I have seen men flout their immorality in the face of the com-

munity, and I have heard them defy the judgment day and scoff at the idea of any further consequence of their sin, but when they came to die they shrieked until you could hear them for nearly two blocks, and in the summer night the neighbors got up to put the windows down, because they could not endure the horror.

The mightiest restraints to-day against theft, against immorality, against libertinism, against crime, of all sorts—the mightiest restraints are the retributions of eternity. Men know that they can escape the law, but down in the offenders' soul there is the realization of the fact that they cannot escape God. He stands at the end of the road of profligacy, and He will not clear the guilty. Take all idea of retribution and punishment out of the hearts and minds of men, and you would not be long before our cities would become Sodom. The only restraints against the evil passions of the world to-day are Bible restraints.

Suppose now these generals of atheism and infidelity got the victory and they marshaled a great army made up of the majority of the world. They are in companies, in regiments, in brigades—the whole army. Forward, march! ye hosts of infidels, and atheists, banners flying before, banners flying behind, banners inscribed with the words: "No God! No Christ! No Punishment! No Restraints! Down With the Bible! Do as You Please!" The sun turned into darkness!

Forward, march! ye great army of infidels and atheists. And first of all you will attack the churches. Away with those houses of worship! They have been standing there so long deluding the people with consolation in their bereavements and sorrows. All those churches ought to be exterminated; they have done so much to relieve the lost and bring home the wandering, and they have so long held up the idea of eternal rest after the paroxysm of this life is over. Turn the St. Peters and St. Pauls and the temples and tabernacles into clubhouses. Away with those churches!

Forward, march! ye great army of infidels and atheists, and next of all they scatter the Sabbath schools filled with bright eyed, rosy cheeked little ones who are singing songs on Sunday afternoon and getting instruction when they ought to be on the street corners playing marbles or swearing on the common. Away with them! Forward, march! ye great army of infidels and atheists, and next of all they will attack Christian asylums—the institutions of mercy supported by Christian philanthropies. Never mind the blind eyes, and the deaf ears, and the crippled limbs, and the darkened intellects. Let paralyzed old age pick up its own food, and orphans fight their own way, and the half-reformed go back to their evil habits. Forward, march! ye great army of infidels and atheists, and with your battleaxes hew down the cross and split up the manger of Bethlehem.

Oh, ye great army of infidels and atheists, and now they come to the graveyards and the cemeteries of the earth. Pull down the sculpture above Greenwood's gate, for it means the resurrection. Tear away at the entrance of Laurel Hill the figure of Old Mortality and the chisel. On, ye great army of infidels and atheists, into the graveyards and cemeteries, and where you see a tombstone, cut it away, and where you find a marble story of heaven, blast it, and when you find over a little child's grave, "Suffer little children to come unto Me," substitute the words "deism" and "aham," and where you find an angel in marble, strike off the wing, and when you come to a family vault, chisel on the door, "Dead once, dead forever."

But on, ye great army of infidels and atheists, on! They will attempt to scale heaven. There are heights to be taken. Pile hill on hill, and Pelion upon Ossa, and then they hurl the ladders against the heaven. On, and on until they blow up the foundations of Jasper and the gates of pearl. They charge up the steep. Now they aim for the throne of Him who liveth forever and ever. They would take down from their high place the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. "Down with Them!" they say. "Down with Them from the throne!" they say. "Down forever! Down forever! He is not God. He has no right to sit there. Down with Him! Down with Christ!"

A world without a head, a universe without a king. Orphan constellations. Fatherless galaxies. Anarchy supreme. A throneless Jehovah. An assassinated God. Patrie, regicide, deicide. That is what they have, if they can. I say, if they can. Civilization hurried back into barbarism, and semibarbarism driven back into Hottentot savagery. The wheel of progress turned the other way and turned toward the dark ages. The clock of the centuries put back 2000 years. Go back, you Sandwich Islands, from your schools, and from your colleges, and from your reformed condition, to what you were in 1850, when the missionaries first came. Call home the 600 missionaries from India and overthrow their 2000 schools, where they are trying to educate the heathen, and scatter the 140,000 little children that they have gathered out of barbarism into civilization. Operate all the work of Dr. Duff in India, of David Abiel in China, of Dr. King in Greece, of Judson in Burma, of David Brainerd amid the American aborigines, and send home the 3000 missionaries of the cross who are toiling in foreign lands, toiling for Christ's sake, toiling themselves into the grave. Tell these 3000 men of God that they are of no use. Send home the medical missionaries who are doctoring the bodies as well as the souls of the dying nations. Go home, London Missionary society! Go home, American board of foreign missions! Go home, ye Moravians, and relinquish back into darkness and squalor and death the nations whom ye have begun to lift.

From such a chaos of individual, national, worldwide ruin, stand back. Oh, young men, stand back from that chaos! You see the practical drift of my sermon. I want you to know where that road leads. Stand back from that chaos of ruin. The time is going to come (you and I may not live to see it, but it will come, just as certainly as a God, it will come) when the infidels and the atheists who openly and out and out and aboveboard preach and practice infidelity and atheism, will be considered as criminals against society, as they are now criminals against God. Nobody will push out the leper, and the wretches with soul gangrened and ichorous and vermin covered and rotting apart with his bestiality will be left to die in the ditch and be denied decent burial, and men will come with spades and cover up the carcasses where it falls, that it poison not the air, and the only text in all the Bible appropriate for the funeral sermon will be Jeremiah liii, 19. "He shall be buried with the burial of an ass."

At the beginning God said, "Let there be light," and light was, and light is, and light shall be. So Christianity is rolling on, and it is going to warm all the nations, and all nations are to be back in its light. Men may shut the window blinds so they cannot see it, or they may smoke the pipe of skepticism until they are shadowed under their own vaporing, but the Lord God is a sun! This white light of the gospel made up of all the beautiful colors of earth and heaven—violet plucked from amid the spring grass, and the indigo of the southern juniper, and the blue of the skies, and the green of the foliage, and the yellow of the autumnal woods, and the orange of the southern grove, and the red of the sunsets. All the beauties of earth and heaven brought out by this spiritual spectrum. Great Britain is going to take all Europe for God. The United States are going to take America for God. Both of them together will take all Asia for God. All three of them will take Africa for God. "Who art thou, O great mountain! Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain." "The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Hallelujah, amen!

When the Venezuelan Tribunal Will Meet
The Venezuelan Tribunal will meet in Paris, France, on June 15, or thereabouts.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

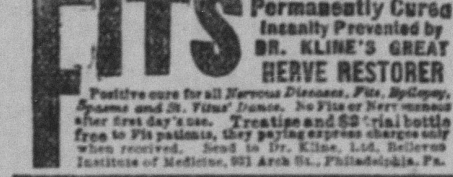
In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAFETY, CALIF., CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.



The great French composer, M. Saint-Saens, is by turn philosopher, composer, archaeologist and astronomer.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Mrs. Margaret Deland is probably the best mountain climber in New England.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet, cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Sores, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adrs. Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Most troubles will run when we look them squarely in the face.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free from Sterling Remedial Co., Chicago or New York.

The number of cities in Massachusetts has doubled in twenty-five years.

Old Case of Tetter in Toes.

"CRAWFORDVILLE, Pa.: Tetter was a worse than its weight in gold to me. One application cured me of tetter in my toes of seven (7) years' standing. John M. Towles, cured all skin diseases. At druggists 50 cents box, or by mail postpaid from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Over \$100,000 worth of diamonds are stolen every year from the South African diamond mines.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 50c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money. Oil refining in Western Siberia is making fast progress and large quantities are sold abroad.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Receipts from the sale of tea form more than one-half of the whole export trade of Formosa.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 50c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money. Of 32,000 blind persons in Europe, Russia confesses to be responsible for 192,000.

I have found Pies's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lutz, 1306 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

The negro race embraces about one-tenth of the world's population.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Land in the City of London is worth \$10,000,000 an acre.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

The Cavalry Horse.

A war horse is broken to be steady under fire by tying ropes to his legs. While the animal is down on the ground the officer takes a pistol and fires it close to his ear. Then in rapid order he fires the weapon over his neck, between his legs, anywhere that an opening presents itself during the horse's futile struggles. Not until he sinks back exhausted, all a-tremble, and showing the whites of his eyes, does the pistol practice cease. After two or three lessons of this kind it is considered safe to mount him with a bridle furnished with a curb bit. Up to this time the horse has never felt a curb. The light snaffle is still retained, and the curb bridle is only given a gentle pressure at first, just enough to let him know that it is there. Gradually the strength of the pull is increased, and with this safeguard the horse is taught to stand firm from his rider's pistol or carbine.

In carbine practice the horse must be thoroughly broken, as both hands are required in using this weapon, whereas with the pistol the rider may retain the bridle with one hand.

Then comes sabre practice, and that is another trial to the horse. Again is he thrown to the ground, and when the bright blade of the sabre, with quick thrusts, flashing before his eyes and cutting the air in proximity to his ears, appears to him, he is again terror-stricken.

Vulgarity and Slang.

Of the use of the much discussed words, "lady" and "gentleman," Professor Peck of Columbia University says, "The general distinction, stated broadly, will allow a freer use of 'lady' than of 'gentleman.' One seldom needs to use the latter word, whereas the former is at times quite necessary in order to avoid a shade of ambiguity which might be more or less embarrassing. Thus, when a lady says that she was lunching with a man, the assumption is always made that the person in question is a gentleman; whereas, if a man says that he was lunching with a woman, there is a dangerous little implication which would not exist did he use the word 'lady' instead." The word "gentlemanly" also comes in for a bit of elucidation. Inasmuch as it means "like a gentleman," the complimentary inference may be drawn that the man to whom it is applied is not a gentleman, but merely bears a resemblance to one. As regards slang, his first rule is that "the slang that is ephemeral will not be used save for the first few days after its appearance." This is a safe rule to follow, and so is the statement: "Of permanent slang one will avoid the part which belongs to those sections of society that lie between the highest and the lowest. Some bits of boyish slang are quite admissible, as, for example, 'doing stunts' and 'a licking' and 'bully.' The slang of the clubs and of university men is also quite consistent with good taste. But when you make a statement and some one says 'That's right' or 'Sure,' intending it for an assent, or says 'I don't think' or 'Nit,' intending it for disagreement, then you will agree with Professor Peck that you have met a person who is void of the nicer understanding.

His Concern.

A commercial traveller on his trip called upon a well-known chemist. He was nervous as he put his hand in his pocket and handed out a card.

"I represent that concern," said the young man.

"You are fortunate," replied the chemist.

The commercial traveller was encouraged and said:

"I think so sir, and the chemist who trades with us is even more so. My firm has the finest line of cosmetics in the country."

"I shouldn't have thought it," slowly responded the man of medicines. "Her complexion looks natural."

And he handed back the photograph which the young man had given him by mistake. He took it and left without waiting to make any farewell remarks.

There are few things impossible in themselves, and the application necessary to make them succeed is more often wanted than the means.

Scepticism is not an end, but a beginning, as is the decay of old ways of believing, the preparation afar off for new, wider and better.



IVORY SOAP PASTE.

In fifteen minutes, with only a cake of Ivory Soap and water, you can make a better cleansing paste than you can buy.

Ivory Soap Paste will take spots from clothing; and will clean carpets, rugs, kid gloves, slippers, patent, enamel, russet leather and canvas shoes, leather belts, painted wood-work and furniture. The special value of Ivory Soap in this form arises from the fact that it can be used with a damp sponge or cloth to cleanse many articles that cannot be washed because they will not stand the free application of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.—To one pint of boiling water add one and one-half ounces (one-quarter of the small size cake) of Ivory Soap cut into shavings, boil five minutes after the soap has thoroughly dissolved. Remove from the fire and cool in convenient dishes (not tin). It will keep well in an air-tight glass jar. COPYRIGHT 1905 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

Affectations.

Among the saddest of affectations is that of youthful beauty when it has fled. When will people learn that every age has its own form of beauty, and that the woman of sixty may be just as attractive as she was at five-and-twenty, provided that she studies the styles that are natural to sixty, and does not vainly cling to the styles suitable for five-and-twenty? The affectation of youth, when youth is gone for ever, is a weakness that all can read.

More concealed at first, but generally making itself seen in its true bearings at last, is the affectation of riches. No affectation can bring a more terrible reckoning than this, for one day the struggle must end and the pitiable reality be revealed.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm handshakes—these are the secondary means of grace when men are in trouble, and are fighting their unseen battles.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MARK, Albany, N. Y.



Pleasant, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. Sterling Remedial Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 301

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

USE CERTAIN CORN CURE.

Potash.

ENOUGH of it must be contained in fertilizers, otherwise failure will surely result. See that it is there. Our books tell all about fertilizers. They are sent free to all farmers applying for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

93 Nassau St., New York.

Columbia

Hartford and Vedette BICYCLES.

These machines are acknowledged everywhere as leaders. An excess of competition has not weakened their hold upon the public.

NEW MODELS.

Chainless,	\$75
Columbia Chain,	50
Hartfords,	35
Vedettes,	\$25, 28

A limited number of Columbia, Models 45, 46 and 49 (improved) and Hartfords, Patterns 7 and 8, at greatly reduced prices.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; green case, Book of testimonials and 10 drops of treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S HOME BOX D, Atlanta, Ga.

B. N. U. S.

WANTED—Case of bad health that B. N. U. S. will cure. Send 3 cts. to B. N. U. S. Co., New York, for 10 samples and 100 testimonials.

If afflicted with more eyes, send

Thompson's Eye Water

MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL, which ruin eyes and cause vertigo. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S HOME BOX D, Atlanta, Ga. FRANKLIN SQUARE, BARTHOLOMEW, Maryland.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, 10 drops of treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S HOME BOX D, Atlanta, Ga.

CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ,

Editor

TERMS.—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, \$2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 18

Pennsylvania is being put through a Stone-crusher.

Quay will not take the advice of the insurgents and run for state treasurer. He knows too well the people would squelch him at the polls.

Again the Washington authorities have announced that Aguinaldo is suing for peace. Hope it's so. Aguinaldo might get good wages by traveling through the United States with a dime show.

An appeal will be made to the supreme court to test the constitutionality of Governor Stone's appointment of ex-senator Quay to the vacant senatorship; also of his cut of the school fund. The insurgents are at the bottom of this move. Push it, all honest men will say.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, is not afraid to take the bosses by the horns when they get too fresh. Would that our pebble Stone at Harrisburg were likewise, instead of being owned by the corrupt machine. In York state the bosses are afraid of the Governor; in Pennsylvania the Governor is awfully afraid of the bosses.

The Czar presided on 19 at a meeting of the council called to discuss the question of abolishing transportation to Siberia on the ground that it had become prejudicial to the interests of the country. The Czar ordered a commission for the purpose of considering the question of substituting another penalty.

Aguinaldo is again reported suing for a cessation of hostilities so that peace terms may be arranged. The wily chieftain can bring about peace in a day by simply laying down arms. He can keep up trouble with his deluded followers, but our forces will continue to drive them into the interior of Luzon his semi-barbarian forces, at the expense of many lives.

These are Alger's scape-goats: The members of the Beef Court were selected by Secretary Alger. The President of the Court has been appointed by him Governor General of Porto Rico and is now on his way to that island. The other members, it is said, are to be given high positions. In considering the findings of the Court it will be well to bear these facts in mind.

The American Window Glass trust sent out notices stating that the price is advanced 5 per cent. on all grades of glass of their manufacture. The sugar trust advanced the price of sugar, and the iron trust advanced the price of iron. Thus the advancing of prices will go on until each of the legion of trusts has skinned the people.

In New York state steps have been taken to replace the forests that have been destroyed by the rapacity of man and it is proposed to plant 500 acres of land with pine and other hardy woods each year. In Pennsylvania the state has purchased many thousands of acres of land in the forest belt, but as yet no provision has been made for planting these tracts with trees.

What a terrible commentary upon the criminal side of human nature is the story that comes from Exeter, where thirty persons were killed in the late railroad wreck! It is stated that the dead who were taken from the wreck were robbed by human fiends and that parts of the cars in which the victims were killed were carried off by these ghoulish relic hunters. One person in the shape of a human being boasted over the possession of a piece of board thoroughly saturated with human blood. A spectacle of this kind tends to make one believe that the people of today are imbued with inhuman instincts.

Germany for a number of years complained of the bad beef shipped to that country by our big packing houses. Over here it was thought the Germans set up an unfounded complaint. But the beef sent to our soldiers by Alger and other McKinley pets, from these same packing houses, showed the German complaints were well founded.

These great packing houses were liberal contributors to the McKinley campaign fund, and that may be the reason why the President wrote across the beef white-washing report, "Endorsed."

During the fiscal year 1898 the total number of passengers that departed from American for foreign ports was 225,411, of which 95,554 were cabin or first-class passengers. Of this number 157,218 sailed from the port of New York, the next largest number being

10,814 from San Francisco. Of the grand total, 202,052 were destined for Europe, the next largest, 11,720, being bound for South and Central American ports.

Of the total, 24,681 were under 12 years of age, which would leave 200,730 as, practically adults. It would be a low estimate to put the expenses of these at \$500 each, and at that small figure the outlay would be over \$100,000,000, and it would be within reason to estimate the expense to the country of these foreign tourists at \$125,000,000.

From London it is learned that Andrew Carnegie is preparing invitations to an anti-expansion conference to be held in London in June, to include Senator Hoar, Bishop Potter, Carl Schurz, Thomas B. Reed, and others prominently identified with the opposition to colonial extension by the United States.

At the conference a memorial is to be prepared to the American people setting forth the views of the conference.

All the gentlemen above named are leading Republicans whose ideas about the expansion, or Philippine question, are the opposite of McKinley's policy.

The Philadelphia "North American," an old Republican organ, enumerates Governor Stone's recent achievement:

"Four times in less than a month Governor Stone has swept aside the mandate of the fundamental law in order to defeat the will of the people."

"He appointed Quay to the Senate after the Legislature refused to elect him."

"He vetoed the Woodruff constitutional amendment resolution."

"He has vetoed a part of the appropriation for supporting the public schools."

"Each of these acts is in derogation of the organic law, and is an usurpation."

"It is obvious that the people must go into their courts for aid if they want their constitutional rights respected during Governor Stone's term." The constitution is as much a "back number" as the catalogue with the Quay machine.

HOW TRUSTS LOWER PRICES.

Champions of the Trusts are never weary of assuring a confiding public that one of the beneficent results of this system of monopoly is a reduction of the prices of commodities. The fallacy of this argument is well illustrated in the prices demanded of consumers by the Tinplate Trust and other monopolies. It may have been with the benevolent view of lowering prices that the Tinplate Trust recently put fresh restrictions on the firms which dip the black plates; but, strangely enough, the benevolent intentions of the Trusts toward consumers are constantly frustrated, and prices, instead of going down, go up.

The Steel Rail Trust not only transports rails to South Africa, Brazil and Japan, but has laid them down in England at the very doors of British manufacturers; yet the Boston Elevated Railroad Company has been able to buy rails in England cheaper, with the duty added, than it could buy the same kind of rails from the American Trust. This is the way in which the Trusts, under the kindly shelter of a protective tariff, are reducing prices to American consumers! The business of the country swarms with these tariffed monopolies. So widespread has become the iniquity that the Republican politicians, aghast at the consequences of their own tariff work, loudly declare that they intend to take effective steps to curb the Trusts. But will they dare go to the root of the evil and erase from the Tariff laws every protective duty behind which an industrial monopoly has ensconced itself to despoil American consumers? Will they quarrel with the source from which they draw the campaign funds to elect Republican Presidents and members of Congress? When the Hannans and Platts and Quays shall have attained that degree of political virtue the millennium will be near at hand.—Record.

Corner Loafers Fished.

The chief Burgess of West Chester proposed a fine of two dollars or twenty-four hours in jail, to each of seven young men who were brought before him charged with corner loafing. At \$2 per loaf the sport is rather expensive, but the fines were all paid and the borough enriched accordingly. Where discretion is used in making such arrests a profitable reform could be made.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penna., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossmann, Spring Mills.

THE BREWERY WINS AGAINST PUBLIC SCHOOLS!

\$1,000,000 Cut From the School Appropriation by Governor Stone.

QUAY STICKS TO THE CORPORATIONS.

A Valuable List Showing How Much the Counties Will Lose by Stone's Action—Taxpayers Can Foot the Bill. The Governor's Right to Veto the Constitutional Amendment Resolutions to Be Tested in Court—How a Machine Leader is Responsible For Hundreds of Deaths.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, May 23.—Governor Stone, who promised the voters of Pennsylvania that he would make them a "good governor," has cut \$1,000,000 from the public schools appropriation and all over the state the people are entering vigorous protest. In the battle between the brewer and the school children, but is ready to sacrifice human life to accomplish its ends. For six months typhoid fever has been ravaging Philadelphia. It has killed more people in that city in the last year than were killed or died in the Spanish war. A year and a half ago the people of Philadelphia, by popular vote, authorized the mayor to borrow \$11,200,000 to improve the water supply and make other improvements. Had the city been permitted to go ahead and spend this money to improve its water supply thousands of cases of typhoid fever would have been averted and hundreds of lives saved.

IT SACRIFICES LIFE.

But suit was instituted to prevent the mayor from spending this money. Schoolhouses were not built, and needed improvements in water works were held up. People prayed that something be done, but the money was tied up in court, while the typhoid death roll showed in one year over 1,000 deaths out of 10,000 cases. Last week insurance company men, Drury, of Governor Stone's cabinet, boldly declared that he had held up this money. He did not want Mayor Warwick to spend the money, because he was his opponent and an anti-Quay man. And so hundreds of lives were lost because of the hatred of a Quay leader for his political opponent. Commissioner Durham stated that he had caused the suits to be entered by a couple of tools, Barr and Yocum by name, to hold up this money, while death was striking through the streets of Philadelphia and people were praying for purer water.

It will be remembered that Governor Stone, in violation of the constitution, vetoed several resolutions of the legislature for submitting to a vote of the people proposed amendments to the constitution regarding the ballot. His action was clearly unconstitutional as regarded by the best lawyers in the state. The governor's right to defy the constitution by vetoing these resolutions, in his attempt to serve Quay and his friends, will be tested in court. Representative Woodruff, with the assistance of leading citizens of Philadelphia, will ask for a mandamus on the secretary of the commonwealth to compel him to advertise the proposed constitutional amendment relative to the right of the legislature to enact a law providing for personal registration in the cities and larger towns of the state.

In this way an effort will be made to check some of the tendencies of the governor to violate the constitution with impunity. Will the people of the state, irrespective of party, stand this sort of thing much longer? Will they continue to vote for Quay men and help to perpetuate a machine that does not respect the constitution and has no regard for the taxpayer as against the corporation and human life against its intrigues and attempts to keep itself in power?

WHAT THE COUNTIES LOSE.

The following table of figures showing just how much the machine is compelling each county to lose is taken from the Philadelphia "North American." The figures are worthy of study, and they will be studied by the citizens of the state, with the realization that if just assessments were made on the corporations and brewers there would not be laid upon the farmers and business men the burden of raising an extra million dollars during the next two years:

County	Loss by reduction.
1. Adams	\$6,408 25
2. Allegheny	102,423 02
3. Armstrong	30,950 12
4. Beaver	9,881 98
5. Bedford	8,649 54
6. Berks	26,568 00
7. Blair	12,951 09
8. Bradford	12,546 91
9. Bucks	12,138 48
10. Butler	10,748 54
11. Cambria	15,911 58
12. Carbon	1,322 68
13. Carroll	7,543 20
14. Centre	8,471 62
15. Chester	15,990 08
16. Clearfield	7,270 40
17. Columbia	3,238 02
18. Clinton	5,837 64
19. Columbia	7,822 96
20. Crawford	14,156 78
21. Cumberland	9,969 40
22. Dauphin	18,317 14
23. Delaware	12,718 14
24. Elk	5,455 54
25. Erie	17,159 80
26. Fayette	15,622 20
27. Forest	2,278 58
28. Franklin	10,477 88
29. Fulton	2,234 54
30. Greene	6,658 26
31. Huntingdon	7,475 25
32. Indiana	8,696 12
33. Jefferson	9,888 70
34. Juniata	2,234 54
35. Lackawanna	27,235 44
36. Lancaster	26,822 30
37. Lawrence	8,462 36
38. Lebanon	9,118 24
39. Lehigh	14,162 14
40. Luzerne	2,234 54
41. Lycoming	14,476 64
42. McKean	8,677 10
43. Mercer	11,396 18
44. Mifflin	4,235 40
45. Monroe	4,287 94
46. Montgomery	20,815 54
47. Montour	2,704 20
48. Northampton	16,146 22
49. Northumberland	14,438 78
50. Perry	2,682 80
51. Pike	1,962 30
52. Philadelphia	158,219 00
53. Potter	5,861 82
54. Schuylkill	21,769 60
55. Snyder	2,234 54
56. Somerset	8,627 25
57. Sullivan	2,460 54
58. Susquehanna	9,069 62
59. Tioga	10,694 66
60. Union	3,302 25
61. Venango	2,942 58
62. Warren	7,880 46
63. Washington	15,655 66
64. Wayne	6,593 64
65. Westmoreland	22,662 00
66. Wyoming	2,734 30
67. York	21,330 34

MORE LOSSES TO SOME COUNTIES.

In addition to these reductions Governor Stone has decreed that in the year commencing June 1, 1900, the state normal schools shall not receive their appropriations. There are 13 of these schools, and they lost \$10,000

each. They are situated in West Chester, Millersville, Kutztown, East Stroudsburg, Bloomsburg, Mansfield, Shippensburg, Lock Haven, Indiana, California, Slippery Rock, Edinboro and Clarion.

The 13 counties affected with the \$10,000 added to the loss caused by the cut in the public school fund, are as follows:

County	Total Loss.
Chester	\$25,590 08
Lancaster	26,822 30
Berks	26,568 00
Monroe	14,287 94
Columbia	17,822 96
Tioga	20,694 66
Cumbeburg	27,139 26
Clinton	15,837 04
Indiana	18,695 12
Washington	25,655 66
Butler	20,748 54
Pike	1,962 30
Clarion	12,720 40

The Quay machine is not only ready to sacrifice taxpayers and schools and school children, but is ready to sacrifice human life to accomplish its ends. For six months typhoid fever has been ravaging Philadelphia. It has killed more people in that city in the last year than were killed or died in the Spanish war. A year and a half ago the people of Philadelphia, by popular vote, authorized the mayor to borrow \$11,200,000 to improve the water supply and make other improvements. Had the city been permitted to go ahead and spend this money to improve its water supply thousands of cases of typhoid fever would have been averted and hundreds of lives saved.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Rachel E. Bartholomew, late of Centre Hall borough, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons having claims against the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Ex'r.

may 25-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Ex'r. Centre Hall, Pa. may 25-6t

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Ex'r. Centre Hall, Pa. may 25-6t

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale a large and valuable farm situated about one and one-half miles from Centre Hall, Pa., containing 179 acres and 102 perches, more or less; having thereon erected a fine frame dwelling house, a good, large barn, and other needed out buildings, in good condition. There is running water at the door, and a fine stream of pure water passes through the farm about ten rods south of the buildings. There is also a large orchard of bearing apple trees on the place and a great quantity of other fruit. About 100 acres are cleared, fenced and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered with pine, oak and other valuable timber. The farm is within easy reach of markets, railroads, postoffice, schools and churches. To any person desiring a home and a good farm it is a convenient and desirable as any in Centre County. For price and conditions upon which the same will be sold, inquiry can be made of the executor of Jonathan Tressler, deceased, as follows:

ISAAC TRESSLER, Executor.

DANIEL J. TRESSLER, Attorney at Law.

JOSEPH TRESSLER, Attorney at Law.

PORTNEY & WALKER, Attorneys at Law.

Belleville, Pa. apr 3-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS

of Administration on the estate of Sarah S. Sankey, late of Centre Hall borough, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. GREGG, Administrator.

CLEMENT DALY, Attorney.

may 11-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS

of Administration on the estate of Joseph Shaffer, late of Centre Hall borough, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EPHRAIM BARTHOLOMEW, Adm'r.

J. C. MEYER, Atty.

Belleville, Pa. apr 20-6t

Register.

We are authorized to announce that A. G. Archibald, of Harrisburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that E. S. Shaffer, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Kennedy, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Harper, Jr., of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brunard, of Millheim borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. G. Archibald, of Harrisburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that W. H. Fry, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Green Decker, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Binner, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

I desire to announce to the Democracy of Centre county that I will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

In 1891 I was a candidate for Associate Judge and went down with all the rest on the Democratic ticket, with no fault of any candidate, but due to a depressed and unsettled condition of affairs in the government, and a dissatisfied people all over the country, and Democracy was swept out of sight and the Democratic County Ticket went down with the slum. All the candidates were on the ticket, and I was in the front, except Aaron Williams, who'd, and asked the party for vindication, and it has been done, either nominating or electing him. I am, as C. M. Bower, Esq., received the nomination for Superior Court Judge. Now I respectfully solicit the same consideration and recognition, and submit my candidacy to the Democracy of Centre county for their judgment at the coming primary and county convention.

I remain your most obedient servant.

Bearburg, March 18, 99. THOS. F. RILEY

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce that John E. Honer, of Philadelphia, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that J. D. Miller, of Walker township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that J. Toner, of Harrisburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. T. Speer, of Belleville, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. Moore, of Howard borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Belleville, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Boyd A. Musser, of Belleville borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Belleville, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of town.

—Miles Arney was home over Sunday from State College.

—Mrs. Harry Jenkins, of Bellefonte, was a visitor in town yesterday.

—Miss Grace Lee has gone to Altoona on a visit of a week among friends.

—Mrs. B. D. Brisbin is spending several days with her sister, Mrs. Lillian Ruble, at State College.

—Miss May Rhone, a clerk in the agricultural department, Harrisburg, is home on a short vacation.

—Victor Royer of Spring Mills, was in Centre Hall Monday, in the interests of a firm he represents.

—Mrs. Amanda Fisher and Miss Ella Bottorf, of Boalsburg, were guests of Mrs. W. A. Jacobs last week.

—Miss Winnie Wolf and her sister, Mrs. Zeigler, of Rebersburg, spent yesterday in town with friends.

—Mrs. Isaac Smith went to Altoona Monday on a short visit to her husband who is employed there.

—Mrs. J. B. Heckman, of Spring Mills, gave our sanctum a business call and sent her label up to 1900.

—Were pleased to have a call from our old friend, M. B. Duck, of Gregg, who had his label changed to '99.

—Miss Blanche Boal departed last Friday on a week's visit to her sister, Mrs. C. H. Meyer, at Millersburg, Pa.

—Isaiah Fleisher, of Philadelphia, was here several days last week on a visit to his father, Mr. Daniel Fleisher.

—Mr. and Mrs. Nevin Moyer and little daughter, of Rebersburg, spent several days this week with friends in town.

—Rev. William M. Réarick and Mrs. Réarick, of West Milton, Pa., are guests at the home of his brother, Rev. J. M. Réarick.

—Philip Beezer and Benjamin Gentzell, two of Bellefonte's horse dealers, were in town Tuesday looking up a market.

—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Shadle, of Williamsport, are here on a visit to Mrs. Shadle's father, Mr. John B. Bitner, west of town.

—Mrs. Susan McCulley, an aged lady of this place, fell a few days ago, sustaining several painful injuries, but fortunately no bones were broken.

—Dr. and Mrs. Alexander returned last week from Philadelphia, where the Dr. has been undergoing treatment for an affection of the spinal column.

—Squire W. J. Carlin, the Democratic candidate for Register, from Rebersburg, was in Centre Hall Monday putting the finishing touches to his canvass.

—John D. Meyer, now teaching school at Alexandria, Pa., is a candidate for the position vacated by Prof. A. R. Rutt, in the Bellefonte high schools.

—Rev. S. H. Eisenberg left Monday evening for Tiffin, Ohio. He is a delegate to the Reformed Synod, which meets in session there, and will be absent about two weeks.

—Candidates P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg; H. A. Moore, of Howard, and Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, were hustling around among the voters in town on Friday and Saturday.

—Mr. Jacob Wagner, of Tusseyville, left yesterday on an extended visit to Illinois. He will be accompanied by his son Rev. Will Wagner, of Glasgow, Pa. They will visit among friends and relatives in different parts of Illinois, and expect to be gone several weeks.

—Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Rhoads on Tuesday morning started on a journey to Cumberland county, per horse and buggy, accompanied by their accomplished daughter Ida, a-wheel, to stay three weeks. At Patterson, Pa., there will be a meeting of the ministerial, Sunday school and Christian Endeavor organizations in the United Evangelical church. Quite a number of others from other parts of the valley went along to attend the meetings. Miss Ida will go to Shippensburg to remain until September. She has a very large class at that place to instruct in instrumental music.

Worms for Bait.

Most all fishermen waste time a day or so before going out for angling in digging worms for bait. A better way is to go out after dark with a bicycle or other strong ray-throwing lantern on a lawn or into a grass field, when by throwing the light closely down into the grass you will find lots of worms on top of the ground, and instead of having to dig for them, all that you will have to do is to pick them up and stow them away in your can. Fish worms come out of the ground at night.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. Grisham, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Ro-sman, Spring Mills.

All the news for \$1.00 in the Reporter

SPRING MILLS.

Memorial Day Will be Suitably Observed by Our Veterans and Citizens.

At present every body seems to be busy whitewashing fences and out-buildings.

R. G. Kennelley one of our active young men, has been on the sick list for the last ten days.

The ladies of the M. E. church of our village, are making great preparations for Childrens service on the 11th. Always an interesting occasion.

The cool weather we have had for the last week interfered very materially with garden planting in this neighborhood, that is the finishing touches.

A day or two since I saw a sample of almost pure iron taken from the "mines" of Samuel Burrell, which he struck while boring for coal. If Samuel has this quality of ore in any quantity, he might just as well let well enough alone, and allow some one else to operate for coal. His fortune is made.

Memorial Day will be observed here as usual. The old war worn veterans, sons of veterans, school children and citizens participating. The graves of the heroes who lie sleeping here beneath the church yard sod, will be decorated at 5.30 p. m. Addresses will be delivered by H. S. Taylor, Esq., of Bellefonte, and others.

Howard Rossman the live merchant of our village has just received a large invoice of fancy dry goods, hosiery, trimmings and ribbons. The dress patterns are very choice, in beautiful styles and guaranteed full lengths; the hosiery are all British sable and very superior. The entire consignment he is selling at about half value. In fact his establishment is well known as a vast bazaar of decided bargains.

COLVER.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

Several bicyclists from Pine Grove Mills passed through our town Sunday.

Mrs. Fleisher, of Buffalo Run, is visiting her son, Thomas Fleisher, west of town.

Reuben Boyer has re-opened his ice cream parlor. Reuben furnishes a fine cream; try it, one and all.

The western cold wave reached us last week and many fear the decay of our corn which has been planted.

Jackson Weaver, our energetic blacksmith, has completed the stone work on his new house. Jackson is a hustler, and his work is commendable.

Our supervisor Adam Krumrine, is busy repairing our roads and is doing good work; hope he may continue until they are in first-class condition.

E. C. Wagner is being instructed in successful and practical farming by A. O. Detwiler. We should have more seeking the betterment of their occupation.

Prof. Calvin Nell accompanied by several others, passed through our burg on a fishing tour to Stone creek Friday evening. Prof. is quite a successful fisherman.

A genius in our town said one day last week that calling on young ladies could not well be prohibited, but late hours should be avoided. This is a great truth and is worthy of print, for the good of those to whom it may concern.

The new telephone company is rather slow with their work through here; the poles are set and wires on, but have no phones. Some of its patrons say if some move is not soon made for its completion they will cut the wires from their buildings to avoid danger of electric strokes which may occur along the line while these many storms are passing by.

LINDEN HALL.

The News of the Week as Observed by Our Correspondent.

Elmer Crissman made a flying trip to Millin county last Sunday.

Bob Wasson, of the Branch, was seen in our vicinity one day last week.

Miss Lulu Loneberger entertained some of her friends from Glen Iron over Sunday.

A second spring has come and once more we can see a few farmers in their shirt sleeves.

In taking a look over our corn fields it appears our farmers are all raising "little yellow."

Will Felding and Scott Welland spent a few hours in Nittany valley Saturday afternoon.

Samuel McClintic has just returned home from an extended visit through Brush valley.

Wheat is again up to 70 cents; Frank Wieland shipped two or three car loads last week. J. H. Ross also bought in several car loads.

Memorial day will be observed at Linden Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Speakers are expected from Bellefonte and Centre Hall, to do honor to the brave dead.

BOALSBURG.

What Our Correspondent Finds of Interest.

John From and the Cuban puppies do not seem to get along very well together.

Miss Stover who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Bricker, returned home Tuesday.

Bruce Harrison took the teachers' examination at Unionville last week, and pronounced it very tough.

A party of students from State College were seen passing through our town last Saturday on a botanical expedition.

John Wieland has had his house repaired and a new veranda built to the front, which adds very much to the appearance.

One of our young ladies who has been known to occupy the hammock on the front porch from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., with only intermission for dinner, had a bad fall recently. She claims the boys filed the hook nearly through for the purpose of having her fall; the boys claim the hook broke off because of excessive use. But it is all right now, papa got her hammock fixed.

Our report for grain and fruit is as follows: Grass looks very good, the wheat, where well protected looks well but where not protected during that very cold period the ground is bare; many fields are very spotted. The farmers are all through with their corn. There promises to be a very good crop of apples and cherries but no peaches and plums, at least in this section.

CENTRE HILL.

What Our Correspondent Finds of Interest in that Section.

The aged mother of William Stiver, near this place, is quite ill.

Miss Carrie Spicher, of Centre Hall, visited her friend Miss Florence Smith on Sunday.

Quite a number of our young folks attended the teachers' examination last Friday at Spring Mills.

Morris Burkholder and sister Effie visited among acquaintances in Nittany valley over Sunday.

Messrs. John and William Reish, of Centre Hall, visited at the home of George Hettinger on Sunday.

Irwin Stover, who has been visiting his parents for a few days, will leave this week for Niagara Falls, where he will resume his work. Irwin is quite an energetic young man.

Clyde has "troubles of his own," when calling at Centre Hill. He imagines that the boys are taking his bicycle. A large porch is an excellent place for a bicycle on Saturday night.

An Interesting Assembly.

Rev. James W. Boal, D. D., of Port Carbon, Pa., writes us the following note:

Westminster Church, Minneapolis, Minn., May 19, 1899.

My Dear Friend:—I seize a moment this morning to drop you a line, which you can dispose of as you see fit. I meet a number of old friends and have already made some pleasant acquaintances. I wish you were here to look in on the body so that you could form your own judgment of the men and the proceedings of the Presbyterian Assembly. I thank you that you are so thoughtful as to send me a copy of the Reporter occasionally. I always read it with interest. Hope you are well. Mrs. Boal is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. C. Angle, in Shippensburg; Ham-ill is in college, and Annie is just now. We expect to be home in the course of a few weeks.

Perhaps a line from this beautiful city of the north west might be of some interest to you and to the readers of the Reporter. This is a beautiful country. Nature and art seem to vie with each other in giving so much to delight the eye; the waters, the rolling surface, the hills covered with green, give variety and beauty to the scenery. Vegetation seems to be about as far advanced as it was in Pennsylvania when I left home on the 15th of May. I find the people here very proud of their city and seem never to tire of telling of its attractions. It is to them the city of the north west. The chief industries here are the great flower mills and the lumber, both of which are enormous. There is great energy here among the people, a large number of whom are young men.

The great event here just now is the sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. The Assembly was duly constituted yesterday. The opening sermon by the retiring Moderator, of Washington, D. C., was listened to with great interest, as it was a clear and forceful presentation of the mediatorial work of Christ. It had the true Gospel ring from the beginning to the end. The Assembly chose for its Moderator for the present year Rev. Dr. Sample, of New York, a former pastor of the Westminster church in Minneapolis, where the present Assembly is holding its sessions. He is a man of strength, clear head, familiar with the law and order of the church, courteous in his bearing and gives promise of efficiency in the chair. The addresses made as the different names were presented for the honor of that position were of a very high order. The speeches were models of style and eloquence. Each candidate was capable of filling the position with ability and dignity; consequently the addresses were both sincere and eloquent. The Assembly is an imposing body. Six hundred Commissioners, representing a great church—more than a million communicants, whose mission work belts the globe and whose liberality has long excited pleasant comment, must excite interest wherever it meets to concert measures for the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ. The secretaries of the different Boards with one exception, will present reports, that they are free from debt. This is glad news, as the Foreign Board had feared that it would be obliged to report some debt. The Home Missions Board, come to report no debt. There are earnest and able missionaries here from both Home and Foreign fields. The ladies of the different Missionary organizations, with their warm affections and earnest zeal are here giving a new impetus and inspiration to the work. Very truly,

JAMES W. BOAL.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 19, '99.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature: Highest. Lowest.

May 18 56 53 cloudy.

" 19 56 47 cloudy.

" 20 58 46 cloudy.

" 21 58 44 cloudy.

" 22 63 38 part cloudy.

" 23 70 43 part cloudy.

" 24 64 40 clear.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat..... 65

Rye..... 40

Corn..... 35

New Oats..... 40

Barley..... 40

Butter..... 12

Eggs..... 7

Lard..... 5

Shoulders..... 7

Ham..... 10

Tallow..... 5

Potatoes..... 5

Sides..... 5

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter..... 12

Eggs..... 7

Lard..... 5

Shoulders..... 7

Ham..... 10

Tallow..... 5

Potatoes..... 5

Sides..... 5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat..... 65

Corn..... 35

Oats..... 40

Rye..... 40

Barley..... 40

MARKETS.

Chicago, May 24.

Wheat, July, 75.

Philadelphia, May 24.

Wheat, cash, No. 2 red, 72c.

Corn, 41c.

Butter, choice creamery, 18c.

Eggs, fresh, 14-1-2.

Granulated sugar, per bbl., 5.3-8c.

Potatoes, new, 45-48c; choice and fancy, 50-55c.

Live Poultry, per lb.

Hens, 12c; old roosters, 8c; spring chickens 2-2 1/2 lbs. apiece 28-30c.

Baled Hay and Straw, per ton:

Timothy hay, choice, 12.50-13; mixed, 10.50-11.

Straw, straight rye, 8.75-9. Wheat and oats, 7.50-8.

Williamsport, retail:

Potatoes, 80c.

Cabbage, 5-10c per head.

New potatoes, 40c peck.

Butter, 16-22c.

Eggs, 12c.

Pain Unnecessary in Childbirth.

Pain is no longer necessary in childbirth. Its causes, being understood, are easily overcome, the labor being made short, easy and free from danger, morning sickness, swollen limbs, and all evils readily controlled, and all female diseases speedily cured. Cut this out; it may save your life, suffer not a day longer, but send us 2 cent stamp, and receive in sealed envelope full particulars, testimonials, confidential letter, &c. Address FRANK THOMAS & Co., Baltimore, Md. mar166m

LOOK!

Look up this space each week, and see what is going on at the

Potters Mills Bargain Store,

It doesn't pay you to buy some cheap, worthless article you get no good of, but it does pay you to buy first-class, reliable goods

At Rock-Bottom

Prices.

Ladies are finding great values in our 3 to 6c. Calicoes, as well as our 4 to 10c. Gingham.

We are still selling Pillsbury Best Flour at \$1.25. A. & H. Baking Soda, 8c. 1 dozen boxes Matches, 7c. Corn Starch, 3c.

We are saving dozens of customers from \$2 to \$6 on Made-up Suits, and still have time to save it for you.

Our stock is complete, and a trial will convince you that our prices are as low as the lowest.

All the latest styles in Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear.

A full line of Men's Overalls, ranging from 24 to 80c.

A cordial invitation to all.

F. A. CARSON,

POTTERS MILLS, PA.

Just received a large con-

signment of

Oxford Ties,

One-strap Sandals.

In Russet and Black.

Patent Leather San-

dals,

Prices to suit everybody, from

87c. to \$1.50. Call while

stock is complete.

C. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS.

HENCH & DRONGOLD'S

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

Our famous BLUE

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

Established 1836.

PUBLIC LEDGER

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL OFFER TO LEDGER READERS.

The Public Ledger offers to its readers in connection with a 26 weeks' subscription, and the payment of 50 cents additional, a copy of The Ledger's Unrivaled Atlas of the World. This Atlas has been specially prepared for the Public Ledger by Rand, McNally & Co., New York and Chicago, and is one of the best works of its kind ever offered to the public.

The Unrivaled Atlas of the World contains over 330 pages, elegantly printed on fine calendered paper, marbled edges, bound in English cloth, with handsome gold side stamp, size 11 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches. It contains 157 full-page colored maps, showing every country on the face of the globe, every State in the Union, principal cities, etc., with fine marginal index.

It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of the world's people, statesmen, soldiers, etc. It contains a ready reference list of every town in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

It contains in a brief comprehensive form more general, practical information regarding the physical, historical, ethnological, governmental, financial, and commercial conditions of the world than any work published.

This Atlas is offered to introduce The Ledger to new readers with the firm belief that those who become acquainted with the merits of The Ledger will not be willing to give it up.

The Public Ledger is Pennsylvania's Greatest Home Newspaper, giving all the news of the day, classified and in complete form. In its columns every statement is verified and carefully edited; its news is therefore reliable and clean.

The Directors of many school districts have adopted The Ledger for supplementary reading matter in their schools, and placed a copy of The Atlas in each school library.

How to Get the Atlas.

Forward the price of 26 weeks' subscription, plus 50 cents (\$3.62) to The Ledger and the name of your nearest express office. The Atlas will be forwarded by express, or if you are not near an express office include 62 cents for mailing and the Atlas will be mailed to your postoffice with The Ledger.

Special inducements to parties working up clubs. Address all communications to Circulation Dept. The Ledger. Make all remittances payable to

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,

Editor and Publisher.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifies act directly upon the disease,

without exciting disorder in other parts

of the system. They Cure the Sick.

1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations

LAWTON IN HOT CHASE

Driving the Insurgents Into the Mountains.

RAILROAD IS OPENED.

Major, Kolb's Expedition to Re-inforce the Troops at the Front Marching Up the Rio Grande—Army Gunboat Disabled on Laguna Bay by a Shot from a Rebel Cannon—Repairing Bridges.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—Major, Kolb's column reached San Luis, eight miles up the Rio Grande, meeting with but slight opposition. One man was wounded during a brush with the rebels. At daybreak the Americans began a further advance toward Candaba, about six miles up the river beyond San Luis.

The insurgents along Gen. MacArthur's front evacuated their positions during the night time, presumably moving farther up the railroad.

The Twenty-third Infantry has sailed on the transport Leon XIII for Jolo Island to relieve the Spanish garrison there.

Gen. Lawton's advance guard, under Col. Summers, of the Oregon troops, took San Isidro, the insurgent capital.

Col. Summers' command, consisting of the Twenty-second Infantry on the left, the Minnesota Regiment in the center, and the Oregon and North Dakota Regiments on the right, and accompanied by Scott's battery of artillery, advanced from Baluarte at daylight. The troops first encountered the enemy two miles from San Isidro, the rebels retreating when our artillery opened fire. Just outside the town a rebel force, estimated to number 2,000 men, was introduced. It made a slight resistance, but evacuated its position when our troops turned its right flank. The enemy's loss was fifteen men killed and twenty wounded. Our troops also captured three prisoners and many rifles. On the American side one soldier, of the Oregon Regiment, and one of the Minnesota Regiment were slightly wounded.

After capturing the town Col. Summers' troops continued their advance, pursuing the retreating rebels for several miles.

Although the rebels still threaten San Fernando in considerable force, large numbers of natives, a majority of them being families with their household goods, are returning daily to the towns inside the American lines, at least temporarily.

Many of the richer Filipinos are coming to Manila, and laborers are resuming work in the rice fields. The latter show their respect for American sovereignty by removing their hats to the passing trains.

Owing to the bad condition of the wagon roads, the work of repairing the railroad is being actively pushed. All the broken bridges have been trestled and only a few excavations remain to be filled up. Trains will undoubtedly be running through to San Fernando in a few days. The only natives there are some Filipinos from Macabebes, who are trading with our soldiers.

At daylight Lieut. Hill, who, with twenty-five men, of the Fourth Infantry, was concealed in the trenches near Pasig, was attacked by a force of rebels, who evidently imagined they could capture one of our outposts, because only a few shots had been fired by the American force. A few volleys put the enemy to flight, the rebels losing five men killed and a number of wounded.

The army gunboat Napagdan has returned here from the lake, having been disabled by a cannon shot from a rebel position, near Santa Cruz, which broke her rudder post.

The expedition under Major, Kolb, of the Third Artillery, consisting of the Seventeenth Infantry, a battalion of the Ninth, and one battery of the First Artillery, left Calumpit at daybreak, marching up the Rio Grande, to join Gen. Lawton's division, at Arayat. A flotilla of caecoes, loaded with supplies, also proceeded up the river. Both forces were conveyed by the gunboats under Capt. Grant.

Aguinaldo's ex-Secretary, Escamilla, who was arrested here on February 23, is now employed as official interpreter by the authorities.

HAULED DOWN AT ILOILO.

First Filipino Flag Captured Received at Navy Department.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The first genuine Filipino flag to be captured during the present insurrection has reached the Navy Department. The flag is interesting for several reasons, but mainly because it was a subject of controversy between the army and navy officers. It was captured at Iloilo by Lieut. A. P. Niblack. The inscription reads: "Flag of insurgent Filipino, captured at fort at Iloilo, P. I., by landing party from U. S. S. Boston and Petrel, commanded by Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., February 11, 1902."

Gen. Miller, in command of the troops at Iloilo, demanded the flag, but was refused. It is about twelve feet long, and was originally try-colored—red, white, and blue—being composed of a white triangle on the staff, with the broad upper stripe of blue and lower of red.

DEAD ENGINEER IN CAR.

Train Was Speeding Ahead, But the Fireman Went to the Rescue.

Stillwell, Ga., (Special).—A passenger train on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad came in here with Engineer Ball dead at the throttle.

Fireman Edward Washington, when the train was a few miles from Stillwell, noticed the engineer's head hanging out of the cab window. As the train, well laden with passengers, neared Stillwell, the engineer did not change his position.

Then the fireman suspected that something was wrong and took hold of the engineer. The latter fell back and the fireman saw he was dead, with a gaping wound on his head. Then the fireman took charge of the train.

The theory is that the engineer was struck by the pipe of a water tank at a station ten miles distant.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN WOMEN.

Mrs. Covington Stabs One of Her Assaults to Death and Wounds Another. Union City, Tenn., (Special).—Reports of an extraordinary tragedy at Haynes Mill, near Tiptonville has just reached here. Three women, a Mrs. Mattox, Mrs. Edwards, and Miss Brogdon, waylaid a Mrs. Covington and attacked her with clubs, whereupon the latter drew a knife and stabbed Mrs. Mattox through the heart, killing her instantly. Mrs. Covington then plunged the weapon into the back and lungs of Mrs. Edwards, inflicting fatal injuries. The tragedy grew out of a quarrel among the children of the women.

THE NEWS.

Joseph Jackson, colored, was hanged at Charlotte, N. C., for rape committed on a young white girl last September.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at New Orleans re-elected Grand Master Morrissey and other officers and selected Milwaukee as the next meeting place.

A quantity of damaged merchandise from the wrecked steamer Fairfax, of the Merchants and Miners' Line, was sold at public auction at Boston. About 700 bales of cotton, all saturated, realized \$11,000.

"Doc" J. W. Hamilton, aged sixty years, one of the oldest and best-known bookmakers and turfmen in the United States, having sold pools on almost every race track in the country, died at San Antonio, Tex., of dropsy.

The convention of the American Foundrymen's Association adjourned at Pittsburgh after electing officers, including J. S. Seamon, of Pittsburgh, as president and J. P. Golden, of Columbus, Ga., as Southern vice-president.

The terms of all officers of the city of Corry, Pa., ran out in April. As the common council has killed the appropriation ordinance, the mayor threatens to dismiss all municipal employees, leaving the city without water, electric light, police or firemen.

St. Paul captured the next session of the Grand Division, Order of Railway Conductors, at the last session of the twenty-seventh convention of the order, which just ended at Detroit, Mich. E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, was elected grand chief conductor.

Russell Sage has given \$50,000 to the Women's Hospital, which is about to erect a \$400,000 building in New York. Mrs. Sage has long been interested in the hospital.

Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, of New York, was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Conference, which is meeting at Minneapolis.

Three of the largest lamp-glass manufacturers in the world have been merged into one company at Pittsburgh.

Admiral Sebley, while in Chicago, on his way to Omaha, said that Dewey is the hero of the navy as well as of the people.

There was a time, before dining cars became a fad, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's "Queen City Hotel" at Cumberland, Md., was noted for its service and cuisine. In latter years the reputation declined as few travelers partook of sustenance at the long tables in the big dining room. But an effort was made to restore the reputation of the service, and, slightly, and the hotel has been placed in charge of L. N. Shattuck, who has been dining car superintendent of several big western roads. Considerable money will be spent on the hotel and it will again try for first-class patronage.

Twenty-two members of the Olympia's crew, who fought at Manila and were discharged from the Raleigh, are on their way to San Francisco to re-enlist and return to the Philippines.

Wichita, Kan., is without street car service. In accordance with a decision by Judge Dale, declaring the street cars public nuisance the cars quit running, the lease of the present company having expired.

It is announced that Admiral Dewey, President Diaz, of Mexico, and Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, will attend the laying of the corner stone of the new postoffice in Chicago October 9 and will meet President McKinley.

The Methodist ministers of Atlanta, Ga., passed resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee to urge upon the forthcoming annual conference a movement for an extra General Conference to reconsider the Publishing House matter, the disposition of which, it is alleged, is not satisfactory.

Students at Princeton attacked a parade of J. P. Jones' Bill's Wild West show and a pitched battle took place, in which many were injured.

The Southern Baptist Convention, in session at Louisville, Ky., selected Ex-Mayor Robert C. Davidson, of Baltimore, to join a delegation of English Baptists in a personal appeal to the Czar in behalf of the persecuted Russian Baptists.

After this week no miner in the Cour D'Alene district of Idaho will be permitted to work there unless he renounces membership in the union that is held responsible for the present strike.

The steamer Dauntless, formerly famous as a filibuster, was released by the United States Court at Jacksonville, Fla.

In the case of Rafael Ortiz, a native of Porto Rico, who was found guilty of the murder of Private John Burke, Company C, Forty-seventh New York Regiment, at Cagayan, Porto Rico, on February 24 last, and whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, the President has directed that he be confined in the Minnesota State prison, at Stillwater.

The organization of the Pandino County (Ga.) Cotton Mills has been perfected. The officers are: E. Davis, president; B. T. Drake, vice-president; W. Z. Spinks, secretary; B. P. Gann, treasurer. The company will erect a cotton factory and cottonseed oil mill. It is proposed to do the work entirely with home capital. Citizens of the town and county are subscribing liberally.

The Berwind White Coal Mining Company, which has mines in Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, Cambria, and Somerset counties, Pa., and which is one of the largest producers of bituminous coal in the world, has notified its employees of an increase in wages, to go into effect June 1. Miners will receive 50 cents a ton for picking and 25 cents a ton for loading after machines.

NEW KIND OF WAR CLAIMS.

Vessels Want Damages for Being Held Up by the Blockade.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The State Department has been presented with the first claim for damages on account of the operations of our blockading vessels during the war. This is the claim of the owners of the British ship Nickerson, which sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of food supplies for Cuban ports just before the blockade was declared. She was seized by the Hornet, but was discharged by a prize court. The claim is for \$9,000, on account of detention and minor losses. If it is found to be sound, the Department of State will be obliged to submit estimates for payment of such claims to the next Congress, for there is no authority of law for their payment at present.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The papal bull, declaring a universal jubilee in 1900, was promulgated in Rome. Dr. Hoff, the new municipal president of A'ia, Samoa, has arrived there.

The Arab rebels in Yemen have forced the Turkish army to retreat.

Ambassador White and Baron Von Paasow discussed in Berlin the basis of the proposed new commercial treaty between the United States and Germany.

China has notified Russia that she is unable to accede to the demand for a concession for a railway route to Peking.

The Russian government has prohibited all Jews from remaining in St. Petersburg.

A HOME FOR DEWEY

GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE.

The Great Admiral Will Get a Present Worth at Least \$100,000 in Washington--Nation Is Full of Enthusiastic Contributors.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, as chairman of the Admiral Dewey Home Fund Committee, is busily engaged in making preparations for the systematic handling of subscriptions.

The plan to present the Hero of Manila Bay with a Washington residence is receiving much popular support. The committee having the matter in charge consists of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, United States Treasurer Roberts, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Allen, First Assistant Postmaster General Heath and Adjutant General Corbis. The Governors of all the States will also be members of the committee. The funds will be taken in charge by Treasurer Roberts.

The committee in this city met and decided to issue subscription books at once. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving will furnish handsome receipts at cost price, and each subscriber will be given a receipt for the amount of his donation and have a neat souvenir to preserve. No amount is stipulated, although it is expected that not less than \$100,000 will be contributed.

Great Popular Enthusiasm.

Chairman Vanderlip is confident of most generous and hearty response. "The idea is meeting with so much popular favor," said Mr. Vanderlip, "that no trouble will be experienced in raising any reasonable amount. Since the proposition was suggested and the appointment of the committee made public we have received hundreds of letters on the subject. The enthusiasm is not local, inquiries coming from the North, South, East and West."

"Some estimate of the enthusiasm kindled by the suggestion may be gathered from the amount of correspondence of the subject. I have been busy opening letters the entire day. Some patriotic organizations have already offered to make large contributions. The amount necessary to build a palace could, in my opinion, be easily raised were it the desire to erect one for Admiral Dewey."

"In regard to the matter of limiting the amount of subscriptions, which is a question that has been asked me many times, I see no necessity for so doing. Let the subscriptions come in, the more the better. The fund should be at least \$100,000. But this effort is made to restore the reputation of the service, and, slightly, and the hotel has been placed in charge of L. N. Shattuck, who has been dining car superintendent of several big western roads. Considerable money will be spent on the hotel and it will again try for first-class patronage."

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"Suggestions to this general effect have been put forth in several quarters. Assurance have been conveyed to the undersigned that the general enthusiasm can be directed into a single current through their agency as a national committee. Each of us, busy with manifold occupations, accepts as a duty not to be set aside the task of organizing the popular munificence for this purpose, and of administering the patriotic trust for a Dewey home fund."

"Subscriptions may be sent at once to the treasurer of this fund at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Temporary receipts will be promptly returned, and as soon as it can be prepared a duplicate of the same date and number, bearing a fine portrait of Admiral Dewey, will be forwarded to every subscriber."

"Immediate response will enable the na-

tional committee to convey to Admiral Dewey, as soon as he lands, practical evidence that the American people have provided for him a home at the nation's capital.

"The committee invites the newspapers of the country and the governors of all states to co-operate in this movement."

BROOKE TO PAY CUBANS.

Change of Plan Owing to Position Taken by Gomez.

Havana, (By Cable).—Gen. Maximo Gomez informed Gov. Gen. Brooke that he must withdraw from the plan for distributing the \$3,000,000 appropriated to the payment of the Cuban troops to the extent that he will not name other commissioners to replace those originally named by him, who have refused to serve.

Gov. Gen. Brooke is to go ahead with a new plan, Gomez remaining in an attitude of friendly inactivity.

Gen. Brooke will issue an order for Cuban privates and non-commissioned officers to meet at specified places on specified dates to receive payment. They are to be accompanied by their company officers for the purpose of identification.

Both Gen. Gomez and the Governor General feel that the private ought not to lose their share in the American gratuity merely because the schemes of certain high officers in the Cuban army have interposed obstacles.

Gen. Gomez has written a history of his relation to the army payment question. It includes the correspondence that has passed between himself and the Governor General, and it is intended to make his position clear to the public and to contrast his conduct favorably with that of the other Cuban leaders, led by Gen. Rodriguez, Manuel Sanguily, Juan Gualberto, and other malcontents, who had organized a majority of the officers against him, apparently.

Gen. Gomez communicated his views to Gov. Brooke in an interview, which continued for an hour and a half. The Cuban General was attended by Col. Carlos Cepede, son of the former Cuban President of that name, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency of Cuba.

Gov. Brooke expressed sympathy with Gen. Gomez and said he regretted the position he had taken, but the American committee, who had organized a majority of the officers against him, apparently.

A forcible disarmament of the Cuban troops will be the ultimate procedure, provided the events of the next two or three weeks show that such action is necessary.

BOASTFUL AGUINALDO.

The Situation as Described in a Cablegram to Filipino Junta.

London, Eng., (By Cable).—The Filipino junta here has received the following message from Aguinaldo, cabled from Hong Kong:

"The Filipino government, in accordance with the general feeling of the country, has decided to continue the war, at all costs, until independence is secured."

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AFTER A BLOODY FIGHT.

Murderer Humphrey Taylor is Captured in Georgetown, D. C.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Humphrey Taylor, or Brown, the negro charged with the murder of the Rosensteins, at Hildesheim, was captured in Georgetown after a siege of nearly two hours. Before surrendering he shot and killed Police Sergeant Fritz Passau. The negro at first denied the murder of the Rosensteins, but subsequently confessed being concerned in it, and implicated John Brown.

The Washington police suspected from the outset that the murderer of Rosenstein would seek refuge in Washington. There is an enormous colored population here, and detection seemed less likely than in the lonelier rural sections. The Georgetown police accordingly watched all the haunts of colored men. They learned that a strange negro answering in some degree the description of Taylor had bought a pistol and a box of cartridges. Later he bought a diamond ring, and displayed a lot of money. Then the police were informed that the same negro had rented a two-story house in a section of Georgetown known as Fowlers Hill, had furnished it, and had boasted to the colored people of the neighborhood of his ample supply of money.

The police decided to have a look at the man. A detail of men, in command of Sergeant Passau, surrounded the building. After knocking at the door and receiving no reply, the door was broken open. The police, with Passau ahead, searched the first floor. Finding no one, they rushed up stairs, revolvers in hand, ready to fire. The second story, too, seemed deserted. Passau pushed open a door that separated the two rooms on the floor, and as he entered the second room looked behind the door. That moment the policeman following heard a revolver shot and saw Passau fall. They saw a negro darting through a trap door in the ceiling, which led to a cockpit above the rooms. A perfect fusillade of revolver shots went after the negro, but he seemed to escape unhurt. His firing had been better than that of the police. The next shot from his revolver hit the foremost policeman, named Gow, on his metal shield and glanced off. Another shot followed, splintering the policeman's hand. His deadly aim and the failure of the policeman to reach him with their fire convinced the latter that they must retreat. Passau, the sergeant, had died almost immediately.

Wisely taught by the death of their leader, the policemen withdrew from the house. All the reserves at the station house were called, and these were later reinforced by the reserves from a second station. The mounted police force was also summoned. The police surrounded the building. They carried their revolvers in their hands, and whenever a shot from the house where the beleaguered negro was at bay gave an indication of his position a volley would be fired by the besiegers. For nearly two hours the siege was kept up.

Meanwhile the commissioners, who are the rulers of the city, had consulted with Major Sylvester, the chief of police, as to the best means of taking the criminal. Taylor, the possible murderer of the Rosensteins, had been lost sight of in the determination to take Taylor, or whoever else might be, who had murdered a policeman. It was decided to call on the man to surrender, and if he refused, to set fire to the house and capture or kill him as he came out of the flames. It is said that the authorities, before deciding on this extreme measure, consulted with the law officer of the District, and received his assurance that they were fully justified in burning down the house to capture the murderer.

On learning this, Major Sylvester started for the scene of the siege. But he arrived too late. The police had wearied of emptying their revolvers and dodging Taylor. His courage seemed unshaken and his supply of cartridges endless. His aim, too, remained unerringly good. He could not be taken, because he had retired into the cockpit, when he was not firing out of the window he was grazing the eaves or the roof of any venture some officer who raised the trap door to climb into the loft. Accordingly, the men decided on the very program which Major Sylvester was then on his way to order. They cleared some of the furniture out of the building. A mattress on the second floor of the house, just under the loft, was saturated with oil and Taylor was told he could come down or be burned out. He preferred the former. He surrendered.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Filipinos Let An American and a Canadian Go—Using Arrows.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—Messrs. Carriker and Holmes, the American and Canadian civilians captured at the Campit rice mill, have been released by the rebel General Luna, who gave them through his lines with several Englishmen who received 48 hours' notice to leave rebel territory.

The United States cruiser Charleston has arrived here from Hong Kong. She touched at Apurri, commencing with the United States gunboat Concord, stationed at the mouth of the harbor. Some native archers shot arrows at the Concord's boat, which was sent ashore for sand, and no further attempt to land was made.

The Charleston also spoke the United States gunboat Wheeling at Lingayen. All was quiet there.

General Lawton's advanced force has left San Miguel and is moving in the direction of San Isidro. A rainstorm impeded the progress of the troops and severed the line of communication when the force was within seven miles of its destination.

Rites and Otis Agree.

Madrid, Spain, (By Cable).—General Rios, in command of the Spanish troops remaining in the Philippine Islands, has cabled to the War Office here, announcing that he has entered into an agreement with Major-General Otis, the American commander, for the immediate evacuation of Zamboanga and Jolo.

Consequently, the dispatch adds, the steamer, Leon XIII, has started with American troops, who will occupy Jolo and render honor to the Spanish flag on the departure of the Spanish troops.

The Leon XIII will proceed from Jolo to Zamboanga, where the vessel will be met by General Rios, with the steamers Porto Rico and Uranus. The Spanish General will superintend the evacuation.

The dispatch further says the Americans will not occupy Zamboanga.

DISARMED BY BRITISH.

Order Restored at Kow Loon Without Resort to Violent Measures.

Hongkong, (By Cable).—Part of the British troops sent into the disturbed territory near here have returned after taking possession of Kow Loon City. The Chinese garrison was disarmed and the British flag was hoisted without disturbance, and fifty men of the Welsh Fusilier Regiment were left to garrison the town.

No news has been received from the Hatterland expedition.

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SURRENDER ASSURED.

Aguinaldo Again Sends Commission to Seek Terms.

FORCES DEMORALIZED.

Commission From the Rebel's Headquarters On the Way to Manila to Consult General Otis—A Belief at the War Department That This Time the Filipinos Are Ready to Yield.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—Philippine commissioners to confer with the American commission regarding surrender have arrived at Manila. The people of Manila are confident that the insurrection is ending.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—War Department officials are firmly convinced that the end of the insurrection in the Philippines is at hand, and that the representatives of the insurgent cabinet and of Aguinaldo, who are to meet General Otis, will succumb to inevitable surrender.

Following is Gen. Otis' cable:

Adjutant General, Washington: Representative insurgent cabinet and Aguinaldo in mountains, twelve miles north of San Isidro. Will send a commission to seek terms of peace. Majority of force confronting MacArthur at San Fernando has retired to Tarlac, tearing up two miles of railway; this force has decreased to about twenty-five hundred. Scouting parties and detachments moving in various directions. Kobbe with column at Candaba, on Rio Grande. Great majority of inhabitants of provinces over which troops have moved anxious for peace, supported by members of insurgent cabinet. Aspect of affairs at present favorable.

Otis.

Rebel Forces Demoralized.

The Filipino forces, it is said at the department, are evidently so utterly demoralized by the persistent advance of the Americans that they are ready to accept peace on the best terms they are obtain. Driven northward to the foothills of the mountains as they have been, their fleeing and scattered forces disintegrated

FOR GARRISON DUTY.

Upon the transport's decks we wind,
Five hundred men and more;
A cheering weeping crowd behind,
A long, long voyage before.
"Good luck, old chap!" "Farewell, dear heart!"
"We're off! Hurra, hurra!"
Beneath the bows the ripples part,
At last we're under way.

And many a young lieutenant sighs,
And thinks of yester eve;
And many a private wipes his eyes
Upon a dusty sleeve.
But every heart is brave and true,
In tune with duty's call;
Let home and kindred fade from view,
Stanch soldiers are we all.

O'er seashore post and mountain fort,
And sand and prairie flowers,
The winds that with the colors sport
Will miss the kiss of ours;
While men who chased Apache Kid,
And fought at Wounded Knee,
Must now recount the deeds they did
For ears across the sea.

We change the oak and pine for palm,
The cactus spike for cane;
And "taps," the soldier's evening psalm,
The echoes vail in vain.

But tho' mid alien scenes we stand,
An alien sky above,
From here, as from our motherland,
Floats out the flag we love.
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Youth's Companion.

The Wager.

A CONTEST IN WHICH SCIENCE HAD NO SHOW.

By Charles Dwight Willard

There were five of us in the party—six, counting Long Tom, the guide. After two days' hard climbing, which the burros endured with exemplary fortitude, we arrived at the little valley high up in the mountains, through which threaded the trout-stream.

"Just you all go over into the cabin there and make yourself comfortable, while I tend to getting this stuff unpacked," said Long Tom; "there ain't no one there. My pardner, he's down below."

"The cabin appears to be two cabins," said the colonel, as we approached it.

"That is for economy in ridge-poles," said the doctor; "sleeping apartments on one side and kitchen on the other. In the space between, you keep your fishing-tackle and worms."

We entered the right-hand section of the twin cabin, which proved to be the kitchen side. There was not much furniture—a table of hewn logs, a chair of bent saplings, and a rough bench.

However, we did not notice such furniture as there was, for each member of the party, as he stepped over the high threshold, had his attention instantly attracted by the stove, and a brief roundelay of ejaculations went the group.

"Well, that staggers me," said the stock-broker.

"H'm," said the professor, in a mysterious tone, and rubbed his chin.

The stove was a plain, small cooking range, rather old and rusty. The strange thing about it was its position. Its abbreviated legs stood upon large cedar posts, which were planted in the floor and were over four feet in height. This brought the stove away up in mid-air, so that the top was about on a level with the face of the colonel, and he was a six-footer.

We formed in a circle about the stove stared at it as solemnly as a group of priests around a sacrificial tripod. We felt of the posts—they were firm and solid, showing that the mysterious arrangement was a permanent, not a temporary one. Then we all bent our necks and opened our mouths to look up at the hole in the roof through which the stove-pipe vanished.

Suddenly the stockbroker burst out into a laugh.

"Oh, I understand it now," said he.

"Understand what?" asked the colonel, sharply.

"Why Long Tom has his stove hoisted up so high from the floor."

"So do I," said the doctor; "but I suspect that my explanation is not the same that any one else would offer."

"Well, I will bet that I am right," said the stockbroker, "and put up the money."

"I am in this," said the judge; "I have a clear idea about that stove and I will back it."

"I want to take a hand," said the colonel.

The stockbroker drew a small yellow coin out of his pocket and dropped it on the table.

"He has the stove up there," he said, "to get a better draught. In this rarefied mountain air there is only a small amount of oxygen to the cubic inch, and combustion is more difficult to secure than in the lower latitudes. I have heard that if you get high enough up you can't cook an egg—that is, I mean, water won't boil—or something like that," he continued, thrown into sudden confusion by the discovery that the professor's eye was fixed upon him with a sarcastic gaze.

"Is that supposed to be science?" demanded the professor.

"Well," said the stockbroker, doggedly, "never mind the reasons. Experience is probably good enough for Long Tom. He finds that he gets a better draught for his stove by having it up in mid-air, so he has it there."

"The right explanation," began the professor, "is the simplest. My idea is that—"

"Excuse me," interrupted the stockbroker, tapping the table; "are you in this?"

The professor made a deposit, and proceeded:

"Have you noticed that our host is a very tall man? Like most men of his height, he hates to bend over. If the stove were near the floor, he would have to stoop down low when he whiffled a flap-jack or speared a rasher of bacon. Now he can stand up and do it with ease. Your draught theory is no good; the longer the pipe, if it is straight, the better the fire will burn."

"Professor," remarked the colonel, I regret to have to tell you that your money is gone. Long Tom told me, on the way up, that his partner did all the cooking, and he is a man of rather short stature." The colonel then paid his compliments to the Jack-pot, and continued: "Now, my idea is that the stove heats the room better there than on the floor. It is only a cooking-stove, to be sure, but when the winter is cold it makes this room comfortable. Being up in the middle of the space it heats it all equally well, which it could not do if it were down below."

The doctor greeted this theory with a loud laugh. "Colonel," he said, "you are wild—way off the mark. Hot air rises, of course, and the only way to disseminate it is to have your stove as low as possible. According to your idea, it would be a good plan to put the furnace in the attic of a house instead of in the basement."

"I think," said the colonel, "that I could appreciate your argument better if you would ante."

"The pot is mine," said the doctor, as he deposited his coin; "you will all adopt my idea the moment you hear it, and Long Tom, who will be here in a minute, will bear me out. This room is very small; it has but little floor-space, and none of it goes to waste. Now, if he had put the stove down where we expected to find it, Long Tom could not have made use of the area underneath, as you will see he has done. On all sides of the supporting posts you will notice there are hooks, on which he hangs his pans and skillets. Underneath there is a kitchen-closet for pots and cooking-utensils of various sorts. What could be more convenient? Under your ordinary stove there is room only for a poker and a few cockroaches."

The judge, who had been listening to the opinions offered by the others with the same grim smile that occasionally ornamented his face when he announced that an objection was overruled, now stepped forward and dropped a coin on the table. He then rendered his decision as follows:

"It appears that none of you have noticed the forest of hooks in the roof just over the stove. They are not in use at present, but they are there for some purpose. I imagine that during the winter huge pieces of venison and bear's-meat dangle over the stove, and are dried for use later. Now, if the stove were on the floor, it would be too far from the roof to be of service in this way."

"Here comes old Tom," shouted the colonel, who had stepped to the open door while the judge was speaking. The old trapper put down the various articles of baggage with which his arms were loaded and came into the kitchen-cabin where we all stood. He glanced at the group and then at the stilted stove in our midst.

"I see you air all admiring my stove," said he, "and I'll bet you've been a wonderin' why it is up so high."

"Yes, we have," said the professor; "how did you know it?"

"People most allus generally jest as soon as they come into the place begin to ask me about it—that's how I knowed."

"Well, why is it up so high?" demanded the stockbroker, impatiently, with a side glance at the well-developed Jack-pot on the table.

"The reason's simple enough," said Long Tom, with a grin that showed his blue-spids; "you see we had to pack all the stuff up here from down below on burros. Originally there was four jints of that stove-pipe, but the cinch wasn't drawn tight enough on the burro that was carryin' them, and two of 'em slipped out and rolled down the mountain. When we got here and found that there wasn't but two pieces left, I reckoned that I would have to kinder h'st the stove to make it fit the pipe—so I jest in and h'isted her. And that she is. Say, what's all this here money on the table for?"

There was a deep silence, which lasted so long that Tom ventured to repeat his question about the money.

"It is a 'all hands in,'" said the doctor, sadly, "and as near as I can make out it belongs to you."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Painters Took the Hint.

Occupying a lovely situation near a northern city there stands a mansion with a flat roof. Last autumn the owner decided to have it thoroughly overhauled, and gave instructions to different tradesmen to proceed with the work.

The plumbers had a good deal to do upon the roof, and being out of sight, as they thought, did not overwork themselves.

When the painters came to do their part the owner of the mansion called the foreman aside and showed him a number of snap-shot photographs, representing men on the roof of his house. Some were sitting, smoking, some were reading, and others were lying on their backs.

"Why," said the astonished foreman, "these are —'s plumbers!"

"Exactly," responded the owner, "and these snap-shots explain why they took such a long time over the job."

The painters did not waste any more time.—Waverley Magazine.

A good Arabaian horse can canter in the desert for twenty-four hours in summer and forty-eight hours in winter without drinking.

BY-PRODUCTS OF MEAT PACKERS.

The Uses to Which the Former Waste of the Steer is Put.

The great Chicago packing houses get a great deal more money for the by-products incidental to the killing of a steer than the meat sells for. On the average the meat and its compounds bring \$40, while the by-products bring at wholesale \$55. The latter sum is roughly made up as follows: Hide, horns, hoofs and hair, \$25; miscellaneous other wastes, \$15.

It is only in the large and well-appointed slaughter-houses that the full value of the animals dealt with can be realized, and these become factories for a great many products, besides finding the proper and most profitable markets for each of the raw products into which they separate the animals. Nothing is allowed to go to waste, and ten years ago one of the largest butchers in this city declared that the Chicago packers were paying the entire cost of slaughtering cattle out of what the butchers here were paying to have carted away. Hides, horns, hoofs and hair have had their markets for many years and their value increases steadily. This is particularly true of horns, for the practice of de-horning cattle has become so general that in one great Chicago packing house, it was found during a two-year count that the returns only showed one horn to every three bullocks. Horns are now worth about \$150 a ton. The hides go to the tanner, the hair for mixing mortar. The tails don't go with the hides. Down at the tip is some long hair, and this is sold to be turned into curled hair for upholstery.

If the hoofs are pure white they have a peculiar value. They are sent to China for jewelry making. Those which are striped, black or damaged go into the kettle to be boiled for glue and the residue made into hoof meal, a valuable fertilizer. In fact, everything which is not used for other purposes is at last turned into some form of fertilizer, even to the tapkage water in which the coarsest of the refuse is boiled to extract its fats. The coarse bones are either carbonized and sold for sugar refiners' use or turned into fertilizers, and the blood is mostly dried and turned into another aid to agriculture. Some of the blood is sold in liquid form to sugar refiners, but not a great deal. The white bones suitable for knife handles and such purposes bring from \$70 to \$90 a ton and go mostly to Germany.

The main parts of the animal as they are sent to markets are carefully trimmed, but there is no piece of good meat but has its market. Tongues and tails are regular articles of commerce, and even the meat from the cheeks is added to the supply for sausages and the lips are cut off and pickled. Each character of fat is separated from the others and finally these are marketed in the various forms of neat's foot oil, oleo oil, tallow and stearine and oleomargarine. Before the horns are sold the pith is extracted from them and the finest grade of gelatine is obtained from the pith.

The sinews are all separated to be used for glue stock, the bladders are sold for holding snuff and the greater part of the intestines are used for sausage casings. Parts of these have, however, a special use and value, and are sold separately to be made up into goldbeater's skins. The lining of the windpipe is also of particular value, being used for a fancy sausage casing and also for a lining for pipes, through which beer is passed in breweries. Beef extract, pepsin and many other things are made in some of the biggest houses.

A new use has recently been discovered for the contents of the paunch, which until lately had to be thrown away. It has been discovered that a good quality of cardboard can be made of it and is now being saved for that purpose. Of course, the large receipts from these by-products are not all profit, but there is a manufacturer's profit made out of each one of them which aggregates a handsome sum, and all of this helps to keep down the price of the fresh meats to the consumer.—New York Sun.

Beware of Speaking Tubes.

A medical journal is now trying to frighten us out of the use of speaking tubes. We know that microbes lurk everywhere, even in the pages of a medical journal, but it is doubtful whether the speaking tube, to be found now in most flats as a medium of communication between tradespeople and tenants, harbors more of them than other places. It is ill-ventilated, of course, as it is generally blocked at each end by a whistle, and the small boys of the neighborhood obtain much gentle relaxation by blowing those whistles, even when they have no message to send. But there is no need to put the lips to the tube at all. A couple of sharp taps with the palm of the hand will blow the whistle at the other end, and one can stand a foot away from the tube and make one's self comfortably heard. So we need not hermetically seal all our speaking tubes just yet.—London Chronicle.

A Clever Maid.

An amusing anecdote is told of the pride the Empress of Austria took in her magnificent chestnut tresses, which fell down to her ankles.

She used to have them brushed for hours every day. Her majesty was particularly anxious that the dresser who brushed her long braids should avoid pulling out a single hair. This, of course, was an impossibility, and the unfortunate maid concealed carefully in the pocket of her apron any hair which became entangled in the brush. One day the empress, happening to glance into the looking-glass before which she sat, caught sight of the

maid concealing a small roll of hair in the above-described fashion. Jumping up from her rocking-chair, her majesty grasped her attendant's hand, exclaiming:

"I have caught you at last! You are ruining my hair!"

With a presence of mind which would have done credit to an expert diplomat, the maid replied, unhesitatingly:

"I implore your majesty to forgive me; it never happened before. I only wished to have some of my sovereign's hair to put in the locket which my little girl wears around her neck as a talisman."

Whether the empress believed this clever invention or not, I do not know, but shrugging her shapely shoulders she resumed her seat laughing heartily.

And the next day she presented her maid with a locket enriched with diamonds, saying, with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes:

"I think this is the kind of talisman your little daughter deserves for having such a clever mother!"—The Argonaut.

A BUDDHIST PRIEST'S DISCOVERY.

Horried to Learn He Eats Lobsters in Drinking Water.

Keung Sai Kwong, a Chinese Buddhist priest, now in New York City, part of whose religion is that he shall not destroy life, found out the other day to his horror that during his career he has killed millions upon millions of living things.

Mr. Kwong is getting up a Chinese fair. One of the exhibits will be a microscope shown by a glib-tongued professor with a voice like a fog horn. This person was arranging his instrument and rehearsing his show when Mr. Kwong came along.

"Step up, ladies and gents," said the professor, who was merely practising. "Step up and see for yourselves the unutilized sum of five cents the marvelous, truly wonderful and wholly ornate denizens of the water tank." "Here we see," he went on, "that in every drop of water we drink are mighty dragons, infinitesimally small, battling with one another for supremacy in a globe of spring water no larger than the head of a pin. Step up this way, right here, time now, pay your nickel before entering the tent."

The Buddhist took a free peep at a drop of water. He saw the animal-cull, fighting as the professor had promised, biting what looked like big chunks out of each other and making hideous faces at their foes.

At first he marvelled. Then a sudden thought came to him. If these things were in the water then he had drunk into his system millions of them—living things that his religion said no man should slay.

"I've actually been eating lobsters," Mr. Kwong said in dismay, "though I'm a strict vegetarian. I'm supposed to live on carrots and rice and water, and I've been devouring live flesh like a cannibal. It's just as wicked in my religion to kill a fly as it is to slay an elephant."

At first the priest thought he would drink no more water, but the microscope man told him that the animal-cull existed in every liquid. If there were no living ones in a liquid it was because they had been foully murdered by cooking.

The priest was sad and gloomy all day as he thought of the enormous number of murders committed at every meal by his co-religionists. When he sat down to his next ration of rice and water he drank as little as he could, and he made a wry face every time he swallowed a draught.

"I imagine I can feel them crawling in my throat," he said. "It's positively awful! To think of a Buddhist eating lobsters!"

Mr. Kwong asked the microscope man if he could not arrange for him a little net so that he might catch the "lobsters" in his glass and take them down to the river and let them go before he drank, but the professor said he didn't think he could.

Manufacturing Imitation Jewels.

Imitation jewels have come to be so finely made that detection is almost impossible. Even for ordinary wear they are accounted beautiful, and it is only the knowledge of their falsity that makes them unpopular. For every ordinary purpose they are as useful as the genuine pieces. The last jewels to be imitated with wonderful success are rubies, and they happen to be a fashionable stone just now.

The manufacture which has these imitation rubies on the market is situated in London, and it has already been said there that the price of real rubies will certainly fall in consequence of the discovery of these wonderful imitations. Sapphires are also manufactured, but they are not considered so successful as the other stones. Artificial rubies weighing forty carats can be produced, but are not, as there would be no sale for stones of that size. An authority has said that there is no way known to him by which these stones can be told from the genuine ones. The stones, although made in England, and in some instances cut by well known jewelers, are sold only on the Continent. There are several companies manufacturing them, although the best are the product of one firm. A London jeweler, questioned as to the possible result of these good and cheap imitations, said that the stones impossible to imitate might become the most valuable and the most fashionable eventually.—Scottish Night.

An Anglesee (N. J.) gunner killed a duck a few days ago and attached to one of the ducks feet was a large clam. The duck had evidently been wading in shallow water and had stepped on a feeding bivalve.

HOW WAR INDEMNITIES ARE PAID.

France Settled with Germany by the Absorption of Her Own Bonds.

In an article in the New York Independent on "How War Indemnities Are Paid," George E. Roberts, Director of the United States Mint, says: "The gold indemnity exacted of France by Germany in the treaty of May 10, 1871, was the most stupendous undertaking of the kind that has ever been seen. France obligated herself to pay in all \$1,000,000,000. Of this about \$400,000,000 was to be paid within one year and the remaining \$600,000,000 on March 2, 1874. To persons who always think of a payment as requiring a delivery of cash it seemed that France, if it had not undertaken the impossible, must be greatly distressed in discharging this debt. The total stock of coin in France at that time in banks and in private hands was estimated at little more than \$1,000,000,000. Hence it was supposed that France would lose practically her entire store of metallic money."

Including interest, the actual amount due from France was \$1,000,229,016, and after deducting the value allowed for the State railway in Alsace and some minor offsets the amount paid was equal to \$908,132,001. Of this \$148,473,818 was paid in coin and bank notes, and \$459,658,273 was settled in bills of exchange. To provide funds the French Government made two loans aggregating a little over the above total. To place the loan, all of the great banks of Europe were invited to become agents and receive subscriptions. The bulk of the loans, however, were placed at home, with the French people, and of the rentes (bonds) sold abroad it was calculated at the close of 1874 that practically all had returned to France and become the property of Frenchmen.

Great as was the achievement of the French people in thus absorbing in three years Government securities amounting to \$1,000,000,000, it is worthy of remark that in the summer of 1898, when in response to one invitation to take \$200,000,000 of United States bonds, they subscribed for over \$1,400,000,000.

"France was a rich country. Its citizens held quantities of stocks and bonds representing investments in Germany, Austria, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Egypt and America, and other parts of the world. When the loans of their own Government were put on the market these people sold these securities on the foreign bourses and turned the bills of exchange thus received over to the French Government or its agents in payment for its issues. These bills of exchange, under the direction of skillful bankers, soon found their way into tills of bankers acting as agents for the German Government. Thus the obligation was discharged by a shifting of credits and in the ownership of certain paper securities."

Hay Baths the Latest Fad.

Latest of all bathing fads is the hay bath. Some one or other in the Tyrol devised it when he wasn't thinking of anything else. It is a simple process, consisting merely of being immersed in fresh, uncured mountain hay. The hay must be in "burning" condition—that is, not cured. The bath is taken under roof, and not in the open air. The peasants of the Tyrol, the Etschlanders especially, attach great value to the hay bath, and they consider the short hay of the mountains to be particularly beneficial.

One of these "cures" is on the top of the Schlern, near Voels, at an elevation of a mile and a half. At this place the baths are free to the villagers, but others are charged about twenty cents, American money, a week.

To take a hay bath one digs a hole in the hay and crawls into it, after having divested himself of all his clothing. The covering up process is done by a friend or a regular attendant, and only the head is left exposed. Some one must stay with the patient during the bath, to give relief, for the effect of the heat and other influences is likely to be severe. The heart or some other organ occasionally is hard hit during this curing process. When the patient has perspired enough he is dug out by the attendant and rubbed down, for by this time he usually is too weak to exert himself, though he may be able to get into his clothes unaided. At the Alden bath two patients have been found unconscious, and their condition was serious, it being not due to a mere fainting fit.—New York Press.

Unique Wedding Gift.

A girl who for nine years has worked in a certain Norristown mill was married recently, and from the carding, spinning and weaving overseers, because she had worked so faithfully, she received a present as delicate and rare and beautiful as ever graced the nuptials of a princess. The men gave her three handkerchiefs, each of them so light that with a breath they could be blown to the ceiling, for they were woven of stuff called down.

This stuff is common on the Norristown meadows, and on the plant, or floating slowly through the air, it resembles a ball of cobweb brushed with powdered silver. The delicate gathering of it is a task, and it is romantic to think of the three overseers, corpulent and gray, scurrying in the young girl's honor over the green fields after the floating balls on pleasant Sunday mornings.

But to card, spin and weave this stuff to make a warp of it—these were the real tasks, and there were months of failure and despair before they were achieved. Yet certainly the fabric is delicate enough to reward the men for all their trouble. A square yard of the beautiful, shimmering, silver-gray stuff could be crushed between the thumb and finger time into a ball no bigger than a pea.—Philadelphia Record.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Feckular Accident Causes Death of Berks County Farmer—Two Hungarians Probably Fatally Injured at Festivities Near Hazleton—Afflicted Iron Worker Commits Suicide at Pittsburg.

William Moyer, aged 48 years, a farmer residing in Spring Township, near Reading, met death by being thrown from a wagon to the ground, a distance of only six feet. He was spreading manure on his fields Friday afternoon. He threw the manure from the wagon, which was drawn by four horses, and would stop at short intervals. While standing on the wagon the horses started to move spasmodically, and he was jerked off the wagon, falling to the ground. He landed with his head on a stone and was stunned, two holes being cut in his head. After recovering from the shock he was conscious until he died from the accident. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.

Several Results of a Brawl.
A Hungarian brawl at Stockton is likely to result in the death of two of the participants. There was a reunion at the residence of Michael Novak and as the festivities progressed Michael Novak and Michael Lay-schack were set upon by three countrymen and beaten into insensibility. The former has a fractured skull and cannot recover. The latter had an ear almost cut off and is stabbed so badly about the head and face that his recovery is doubtful. Michael Bur-san, the boarding boss, has been arrested, but the other two escaped.

Death Rather Than Palsy.
Zeno Capek, an ironworker, of Allegheny, preferred death to paralysis and took his life with Paris green. Capek had been un-well for some weeks. He told his physician he would like to enter a hospital. The doctor had been endeavoring to conceal from Capek the fact that he was threatened with paralysis, but was then compelled to tell him that no hospital would receive him on that account. Capek took a big dose of Paris green and died in great agony in the presence of his wife and four children. He was 45 years old.

Aged Woman Incarcerated.
Miss Matilda Klusk, aged 80 years, of Hanover, was so badly burned about her body that her death ensued. She lived with her brother and sister, all of them old people. About 5 o'clock she arose and lighting a tallow candle started to prepare breakfast. In some manner a handkerchief which she wore about her neck became ignited, and before her aged relatives could help her all her clothing was ablaze and her body was burned to a crisp. She lingered in awful agony for three hours, when death came to her relief.

Dauphin County's Loss.
The cutting down of the school appropriation by Governor Stone has hardly been discussed in Harrisburg. Dauphin county is out about \$9,000. The general opinion is that the cut will fall hardest on the country districts, and that the cities will be better able to protect themselves. There is general condemnation, however, in the refusal of the Legislature to pass revenue bills.

River Enters a Mine.
Large gangs of men are at work night and day and all of Sunday, at building dams in the Schooley Mine, back of Sturteville. The recent cave-in has been so severe that the roof is cracked, allowing water from the river to find its way into the workings. The officials are erecting dams at various points in the workings in an endeavor to confine the flood to a certain territory and prevent the entire workings being drowned out.

Gift of \$15,000.
Owing to a largely increased attendance in Bucknell University his friends are attempting to raise \$75,000 to increase the fixed and working capital of the institution. A friend in New York city has promised to give \$15,000 of the amount. Not less than one-third of the amount is to be added to the working capital; the rest will be used in erecting needed buildings.

Postmistress to Get Higher Salary.
Miss Harriet M. Gault, Mrs. McKinley's teacher of thirty years ago, and who was through the latter appointed postmistress of Media last August, has been notified that after July 1 the salary of her office will be \$2,200, an increase of \$100 a year. This is due to an increase of business.

Landsdowne a Second-Class Postoffice.
The postmaster of Landsdowne, Isaac P. Garrett, has been notified by the postal department at Washington that his office has been raised to the second-class, and the salary increased from \$1,800 to \$2,100 a year. The change is to go into effect on July 1.

Drowned Himself in Penstock.
Samuel R. Shaver, aged 24 years, committed suicide by drowning himself in the penstock of Brubaker's Mill, at Brubaker, where he was employed. No cause is known for the deed.

News in Brief.
The Bethlehem Steel Company has shipped side armor plates weighing 80 tons for the Alabama, to Cramp.
Through George F. Baer an unnamed resident of Reading has presented \$2,000 worth of books to the Reading Library.
While William Embree, Charles Goodman and Miss Mamie Thomas were boating on the Schuylkill near Reading their boat was upset and all three were thrown into deep water. They escaped with difficulty.
Burglars attempted to break into the residence of Councilman J. E. Baker, Chester, but were scared away by his daughter, who saw the men at a window and screamed.
A herd of sheep belonging to L. Preston Thomas, a farmer residing near Dilworthtown, were attacked by six dogs and twenty-six of them killed outright, while several others were badly mangled. The Auditors of Thornton met and adjusted the loss.

Proving a Proverb.
Mrs. Latehours (addressing her husband returning at 3 a. m.)—Nice hour you've been in, no doubt. Latehours (nonchalantly)—Honi soit qui mal y pense. Mrs. Latehours—Yes, that's right! Come home and use bad language to your wife.—Tit-Bits.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 25

THE RACKET.

7-9-11 Order's Exchange, Bellefonte.

**Bellefonte's Biggest Store,
Bellefonte's Busiest Store,
Bellefonte's Best Store,
AND—
365 Days Ahead of Any
Store in Centre County.**

Last Saturday evening an intelligent citizen of Bellefonte called me aside and asked me "why I didn't publish a price list, and spread it broadcast over the county." He insisted that if the people actually knew how much lower my prices were than any store in Bellefonte, I would be forced to double the number of clerks to wait on the crowds.

I know his idea is a good one, and until I can get out that price list, would ask U to Kom and O how it is Urself.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

We have just received a

Fine Assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists

In Pique, White and Colors, plain or trimmed.

White Organdies, and some neat and pretty styles in Gingham and Batiste.

We also have a selection of ready-made Dress Skirts, in Pique and Linen, and sell them at such low prices that you cannot afford to make them.

For Gentlemen, we have the finest and best quality.

Negligee Shirt

You will find anywhere. Come and see them.

Wolf & Crawford.

Weather Forecast

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 21 to 25, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 26, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 27, great central valleys 28 to 30, eastern states 31.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 26, great central valleys 28, eastern states 30. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 29, great central valleys 31, eastern states June 2.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. June 5 will average about normal in the northern and southern tiers of states between the Rockies and Alleghenies, and above in the mid-latitudes; above on the north Atlantic coast, and below on the Pacific slope. Rainfall will be about normal generally, with probably heavier showers in the southeastern states and upper Missouri valleys.

Date of this bulletin is not far from the high temperature wave of the month, after which a very considerable fall in temperature will occur, continuing till near the close of the month.

Carnegie Gives Altoona an Organ.

Andrew Carnegie has given a pipe organ to the First Presbyterian church of Altoona. It will be one of the finest organs in the State and will be built in a new church that has just been erected. Mr. Carnegie in his boyhood was employed in Altoona as a messenger by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Deaths in Millin County.

Bratton, David Harshbarger, in his 62 year.

Wayne, Margaret Jamison, age 87y. Beavertown, Israel Moyer, age 67y. Lewistown, wife of Johnson Muthersbaugh, aged 53 years.

Oliver, widow of Henry Price, aged 83 years.

Ready to Start.

Laundryman J. H. Zong came here this week to get his plant in shape to start operations. He has located in Colyer's building. Owing to the delay in the arrival of one of the machines he has been delayed in putting out work. He is looking for it daily.

Bellefonte Has a Railroad Fight.

There was a lively time at the county seat on Saturday, from a squabble between the Penn'a railroad and the Central railroad.

The Central needs to build one mile of road to connect the Bellefonte Furnace with their railroad and to do this must cross the tracks of the Penn'a railroad, and for this purpose the Central set men to work for constructing an overhead bridge. The Daily News says:

The supervisor of the Penn'a came down from Tyrone and ordered the work to stop, which was refused. Soon after the Penn'a worktrain arrived on the scene, the supervisor again demanded that the Central men stop working there, but the latter again refused. Two carloads of limestone dust were then backed up along side of the excavation and the Penn's men began shoveling it into it, but as fast as they shoveled it in the Central's men shoveled it out. The train was then ordered to back into the yard where they loaded the big iron pivot of a turntable, weighing several tons, and this they dumped into the excavation, with the sarcastic request that they shovel that out. The men were then withdrawn from the work.

Superintendent J. W. Gephart, of the Central, said the difficulty would be amicably arranged with the Penn'sy in a few days.

Worked at the Parsonage.

Yesterday the men of the Centre Hall Presbyterian congregation turned out in full force and with their teams, put in the entire day hauling ground and filling up and leveling the grounds around the parsonage. The ladies of the congregation did their share in the good work, and prepared a sumptuous dinner and supper for the good brethren. Mrs. Christine kindly giving them the use of her large porch, where tables were set, and over fifty persons comfortably seated—and well filled. A good social time was enjoyed and a great amount of work done towards beautifying the grounds.

Afflicted With Rabies.

A fine young heifer died for E. M. Huyett, on his cattle ranch, last Saturday, from hydrophobia. The heifer came from Buffalo Run valley and was bought with five others. A day or two after buying the stock the heifer became restless, which increased, and then ran wild over the country, jumping fences, frothing at the mouth and finally falling over a log in the mountain and dying. The rest of the cattle have been isolated. The state veterinarian will make an examination of the cause of the disease.

First-Class Townships.

Among the new laws approved by Governor Stone is one dividing townships into two classes. To be a township of the first class it must have a population of over 300 people per square mile; all the others are townships of the second class. There are some very radical changes in the officers who are to govern townships of the second class.

The Axe Glanced.

A couple days ago Samuel Snyder was cutting wood at his home. He made a strike at a block and the axe glanced, the blade striking him near the ankle, cutting an ugly gash. For several days he had to locomote with crutches but is now able to be around with a cane to aid him.

For Commissioner.

Adam Bartges, of Haines township, for county commissioner; has had years of experience as a successful merchant and for some years also as a farmer, would make a competent man for the office. He is well and favorably spoken of in that community. may 21-22

Egg Hill Peach Orchard.

Speer Hettinger, of the west end of Egg Hill, has just finished planting 500 peach trees, which makes about 1800 trees set out by him within two years. Some of these trees were furnished by Mr. Colyer, on condition that he shall have the first two crops of peaches.

Death of a Child.

Last Friday, Evelyn Antonette, the nine-months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Sankey, of near Pottery Mills, died after an illness of only a few days. The funeral took place Monday forenoon; interment in the Sprucetown cemetery.

Chicken and Waffle Supper.

The ladies of the Lutheran church will have a chicken and waffle supper on the church lawn, on Tuesday, Decoration evening. Price, 25 cents. Ice cream and cake will also be served.

Withhold Funds.

County commissioners and county treasurers are authorized by one of the new laws signed Saturday by the Governor to withhold fees, mileage and other moneys claimed by any person who is indebted to a county for fines, costs, damages, penalties or unpaid taxes.

Farm Sold.

The Wm. Yearick farm this side of Madisonburg, has been sold to Jacob Hazel of Gregg twp.

State College Commencement.

The commencement exercises at State College will be held on June 11 to 14. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Colfelt. On Monday the annual inter-class athletic contest and junior oratorical contest will take place. Tuesday there will be the meeting of the alumni association, board of trustees, alumni dinner in the armory, the meeting of delegates and alumni to elect trustees, and in the evening the Thespians will present the "School for Scandal." Wednesday morning the class of '99 will graduate. The commencement address will be delivered by Hon. Henry K. Carroll, U. S. Commissioner to Porto Rico. An examination of candidates for admission will be held at the College Thursday, June 10th at 9 a. m.

The Great Wallace Shows.

Those of our readers who appreciate wholesome amusement should plan to spend the day at Bellefonte where the Wallace shows will exhibit on Monday, May 29th.

The Daily X-Ray, of Charles City, said: The afternoon performance was presented before a tent full of people, who were wildly enthusiastic over every feature. There is an absence of sameness about the Wallace Shows, every part of it being new, novel and artistic. Not a single thing on the bills was omitted, and when the magnificent exhibition ended the great throng filed slowly out, loth to depart from a place which had provided them with such a pleasant afternoon's entertainment. The performance with variations, will be repeated in the evening.

Decoration Services.

The Memorial services will be held in Centre Hall next Tuesday evening at six o'clock. Senator Wm. C. Heinle, of Bellefonte, will deliver the address of the day. The Pottery Mills band has been secured to furnish music for the occasion. The Sons of Veterans will assist the G. A. R. in decorating the graves. All the Sunday schools in the town have been invited to parade with the orders to the cemetery. Co. B, of Bellefonte, will send a detail to Centre Hall in the morning to decorate the graves of two of its members, Privates Thomas and Murray.

Pushing Through.

The Commercial telephone company is pushing its line through to connect with the Home telephone company lines at Woodward. The men are erecting poles near Millheim and will work on through to Woodward. The switch board for the Centre Hall exchange will be set up in the bank building this week. There are twelve or fifteen phones to go up in the town and by a week or so the system will be expected to work with more satisfaction than at present.

Postmasters Must Work.

Postmaster General Smith has issued the following general order: "Postmasters at Presidential postoffices are required to give their personal attention to the business of their offices and must not absent themselves therefrom for a longer period than one or two days without authority granted upon written application to the department. A violation of this order will be deemed sufficient cause for removal."

Gathering of State Veterans.

For the State Encampment of the G. A. R., which takes place in Wilkes-barre the first week in next month, 2,000 delegates have already sent in their names. The relief corps connected with the G. A. R. will also meet there at the same time and it is estimated that fully 3,000 visitors will be in that city, including the wives and friends who will attend with the delegates. Governor Stone and staff and many generals of the rebellion and the late war are to be present.

Farmers Have telephones.

The Greensburg Argus is authority for the surprising statement that fifty per cent. of the farmers in Greene county have telephones in their houses. The cheap service causes the general use. Some optimists assert that it will not be over three years before nearly every residence will be supplied with a telephone.

A Sure Crop.

An exchange says that an intelligent farmer has discovered that by planting onions and potatoes in the same field in alternate rows the onions become so strong that they bring tears to the eyes of the potatoes in such vast volumes that the roots are kept moist and a big crop is raised in spite of the drouth.

Sudden Death.

The wife of David Hoover, living near Bellefonte, died suddenly at her home at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, while sitting in a chair in apparent good health. Heart trouble was the cause of her death. Her age was about 70 years.

Dedicated Their Hall.

The new Grange Hall at Centre Hall will be dedicated Saturday, June 24th. Prominent speakers from the State Grange will be present and take part. A supper and festival will be held in the evening.

Suicide Near Loganton.

A man by name of Shrack, son of farmer Jesse Shrack, about one mile south of Loganton, hung himself in his father's barn on last Sunday morning. He was demented and about 55 years of age.

The deceased, Nathaniel Shrack, had been suffering for some time from dyspepsia, and, after having a somewhat restless night, arose on Sunday morning before the rest of the family, as usual, and kindled the fire, then went to the barn to feed the stock, which he did very carefully, after which he committed the rash act.

When Mrs. Shrack arose she prepared breakfast and waited a short time, and, Mr. Shrack not coming, she went to the barn in search of him, and not seeing him there, went to her daughter's only a few steps away. Not finding him there, she returned to the house, and she and her granddaughter ate their breakfast, after which Mrs. Shrack went out in the barn again and went up on the hay loft, where to her horror she found him hanging in a stooped position, dead.

She immediately notified her neighbors, and they came and cut the rope and immediately notified W. F. Moyer, J. P., who under the circumstances deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest. Then D. M. Morris & Son, the undertakers were notified and they took charge of the remains and prepared them for burial.

The place where the suicide was committed is not high enough for a man to stand erect, but he no doubt was very determined, for he was found with the rope around his neck and he was on his knees and dead.

Deceased was a good citizen and the community feel very sad over his sudden death. He was aged 54 years and 4 months, and is survived by wife, one daughter and several grand children.

Will Do It Right.

The Sons of Veterans, who have determined to not allow the Fourth of July go by without being properly celebrated, will make a big day of it from the present indications. The boys have invited camps in adjoining towns to come to Centre Hall that day and help celebrate, and there will be quite a number here. A big parade is to be a prominent feature, and there will be other attractions along with this to keep the visitors from having that tired feeling. There is no attraction billed for any town in the valley, and there promises to be a big crowd here. The smaller boys are securing subscriptions to purchase uniforms. They will form a young regiment of "Young Americans," and will be in the parade.

Trying for a Railroad.

The people of Sugar valley have been vainly trying for a railroad through that section for years. Theirs was the only direct of many roads through from the east to the west, but the movement never got beyond the road being built on paper. However now their chances seem good. The Lewisburg lumber road only has about ten miles to connect with them, and last week an enthusiastic meeting was held at Loganton to boom the building of the route. The road would extend from Loganton to Woodward, and already many miles have been built.

Plenty to do.

There is plenty to do in town for any man who has the least inclination to work, and laborers are scarce. A couple new buildings in course of erection with others being improved, gives all grades of labor employment for the time. The building boom which has sent this town forward during the last years, has apparently spent its force. There are enough dwellings for all and two or three stand empty, unable to rent, and there is small possibility for such another extensive spread as we have had for several years.

Too Old to Get Well.

Mrs. Mary Beck, of East Ridge, near Cherrytree, perhaps the oldest woman in that or adjoining counties, slipped and fell several days ago, fracturing her hip joint. Dr. E. R. Erhard, of Cherrytree, is the attending physician. He reports that, although the break will not heal, the woman has withstood the shock well and promises to live some time. On June 2 she will celebrate her 102nd birthday, and if her health permits her friends will make merry the extraordinary event.

Put Through Their Paces.

Last evening the Sons of Veterans made their first public appearance. They were out for a practice drill. The boys turned out to the number of twenty, nearly all of whom were in uniform. Guns were not plenty enough to go round, but in these piping times of peace, the balance were equipped with apparatus to answer the purpose just as well. James Sandoe, who saw months of service in the last war put them through their paces.

Reduced Rates to Encampment.

For the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, to be held at Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 5 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations in Pennsylvania on June 4 to 8, inclusive, to Wilkesbarre and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, good to return until June 11, inclusive.

SHOES. SHOES.

SHOES

SHOES. SHOES.

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Ladies' Dress Shoes, 69c to \$2.58 a pair
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Boys' Dress Shoes, 98c to \$1.75 a pair
Boys' Coarse Shoes, 65c to \$1.75 a pair
Children's Dress Shoes, 50c to \$1.35 a pair
Infants' Shoes, 14c to 75c a pair
Ladies' Low Shoes, 68c to \$1.45 a pair
Men's Slippers, 35c to \$1.35 a pair

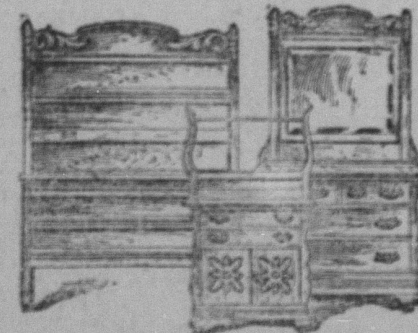
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For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

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